

The Hartford Republican

Fine Job Work.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF ALL THE PEOPLE OF OHIO COUNTY

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HARTFORD, OHIO COUNTY, KY., FRIDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1915.

No. 25

CLAIM \$68,404 CATTLE LOSSES

"FOOT AND MOUTH" SUFFERERS
WILL ASK THE LEGISLA-
TURE FOR THAT SUM.

BILL BEEN PREPARED

Plans for the Democratic and Re-
publican State Conventions
Discussed.

Kentucky stock and dairymen who lost cattle by allowing the State to make wholesale slaughter on the appearance of the foot and mouth disease among their herds, have organized into a body called "Kentucky Claimants for Loss Account of Foot and Mouth Disease." The body will prosecute its claims before the Legislature in the form of a bill which seeks to recover \$68,494.63 for this loss. This indicates that the food value of the stock destroyed was twice that amount, or \$136,988.86. The actual value was, of course, much more than this, as some of the stock was fancy dairy cattle and highly bred hogs. The United States government has already paid one-half of the claims at the time the epidemic was raging. State officers promised that an effort would be made to get the State to pay the other half.

Senator Charles H. Knight, himself a loser to the extent of several thousand dollars, has been elected chairman of the organization, and H. E. Snow, of this city, is secretary. F. H. Goodridge heads the committee on claims. Other States have passed bills incurring expenditures of millions of dollars, and the claims of Kentucky men are said to be very modest. The claimants have sent a specimen bill to every member of the Legislature, asking for his views on the subject. The fact asks for a lump appropriation of \$68,494.63 to be paid out to individuals as listed. The claimants must swear to the amount of loss they have incurred, and these can be verified by comparing them with the allowances made by the United States government. The only expense the organization of stock men will incur is that of stationery and stamps, no officials or attorneys getting fees.

State Conventions.

Members of both of the dominant political parties are finding themselves confronted with almost the same conditions regarding the election of delegates from the State-at-large to the national party convention. There are many more candidates suggested than there are places to be filled. The way out of the difficulty is suggested by the action of the Kentucky convention which sent delegates to the Baltimore convention. This is, to honor twice the number ordinarily sent. It would reduce the vote of every man by one-half, but as the chairman of the delegation usually votes it solidly, it would make no difference in the roll-call by States.

The Democratic State Convention will probably be held some time in April. That it will remain another measuring of the strength of the Stanley forces and the anti-Stanley ranks seems likely, according to well posted politicians. An effort will be made to elect Gen. W. B. Haldeman National Committeeman to succeed Urey Woodson and, judging from the letter he wrote to the National Committee on December 7, Gov. Stanley will throw all his influence in that direction.

Gov. James B. McCreary, it is believed, will be complimented by the State convention by an election as member of the delegation to the national gathering. Gov. McCreary's name has been mentioned as a probable candidate for Congress from the Eighth district, but its use in this connection is unauthorized. He feels that he has been slightly honored by the Democrats for many years and does not desire further office holding. The Democrats will show their esteem, however, by making him a delegate. Gov. McCreary has attended every national convention for years and Kentucky's delegation would look strange without him.

The election of eight delegates-at-large would serve to placate the faction which loses control of the State

convention, and it is a courtesy that will probably be extended.

Republican Plank.

The Republicans may hold their State convention on February 12, according to Secretary Alvis Bennett on the afternoon before the serving of Lincoln Protective Club banquet, an occasion which will attract party men from all over the State. This means that their district convention would be held on February 11.

Edwin P. Morrow is counted on as the one man sure to be chosen a national delegate. Marshall Bullitt, Richard P. Ernst, ex-Gov. Wilson, George W. Long, Dr. Ben L. Bruner and a host of other names have been mentioned.

Separate Seat Measure.

Senator Charles H. Knight, whose Jim Crow street car bill providing separate seats for white and black has aroused opposition, stated today that he had no intention of forcing an act on the people of the State. He believes, however, that he is right in believing that Louisville voters want such an act. He is desirous of gauging public opinion regarding the desirability of such an act and invites expressions from the public.

Lexington already operates its street cars under a Jim Crow law, according to Senator Knight, and all the rest of the Southern cities separate the whites and blacks.

June Meek's Candidacy.

A diminutive politician was active in Louisville hotel lobbies last week in the person of June Meeks, of Frankfort. June is a tiny newsboy, who operates at the Capitol Hotel, at Frankfort. He wants to be a page somewhere in the Legislature and has been canvassing the Legislators who drop into town.

K. E. A. Measures.

A committee of the Kentucky Educational Association, composed of R. S. Eubank, of Lexington; Supt. J. W. P. Brouse, of Somerset, and Supt. H. O. Sluse, of Covington, will draw up a bill aiming to take the office of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction out of politics by making the superintendent eligible to succeed himself. This will require an amendment to the constitution.

The Association will also seek the following legislation:

An act to give an ample annual appropriation until 1920 to the Literacy Commission.

An act embodying a model school law for cities of the fourth class. An identical act was introduced in the last session of the General Assembly and passed the House only to be lost in the final rush in the Senate.

An enabling act to permit cities of the second class to carry their own insurance on school property.

An act amending the charter of cities of the second class giving them the right to ask for a vote on school bonds every year instead of every two years, as at present.

MUSTACHE DEMANDS; DEMANDS RECOMPENSE

Henderson, Ky., Dec. 21.—As a result of an explosion of a coal stove Dr. W. S. Galloway, a prominent physician of this city, is seeking to collect \$600 for the loss of his mustache. The Doctor was carrying sick and accidental insurance with a St. Paul, Minn., insurance company, and he thinks he is entitled to the damages by the terms of his contract. He has written the home office explaining that his mustache was nine inches from tip to tip and that he had been twenty years in growing same. Without his famous face decorations the Doctor declares his looks are ruined.

T. R. FAVORS WILSON AGAINST PRO-GERMAN

New York, Dec. 21.—While the dinner given by Elbert H. Gary last Friday to a number of financiers with Col. Theodore Roosevelt, also a guest, has been surrounded by much secrecy, the real nature of the dinner has at last come out. It was generally believed that Col. Roosevelt was being put in the way of being nominated by Wall street as the Republican candidate for President. According to information secured to-night, however, the dinner was non-political. At a previous luncheon, however, Col. Roosevelt is said to have talked politics, declaring that while he disliked President Wilson, he would support him against any Republican running on a pro-German platform.

FIGHTING TURK IS NEAR-VEGETARIAN

BREAKFAST ON BOSPHORUS CON-
SISTS OF SMALL CUP OF COF-
FEE AND A ROLL.

MILK AND BREAD AT NOON

Principal Meal at Night; Rice Base
of National Food; Some
Dishes Delicious.

The fighting Turk is largely a vegetarian in spite of the superstition about the omnivorous character of the true warrior, according to a sketch recently prepared by the National Geographic Society, which tells of the staples of the Turkish table and describes some of the favorite dishes of folk upon the Bosphorus. The sketch follows:

"Turkish fare is distinguished by its simplicity. The Turkish kitchen might be put at one end of the scale and the French kitchen at the other. The complexities of Parisian cookery demand a long and careful education for a clear comprehension of their values and for a proper appreciation, while the dishes of Constantinople at least those which appear upon the tables of Turks in the ordinary fortunes of life, are rudimentary.

"Vegetables, fruits and grains are the staples of the Turkish kitchen. Breakfast of the Bosphorus consists of a small cup of coffee and a roll. At noon there is a bowl of sour milk and bread. Thick Turkish coffee is taken again in the afternoon to key up appetites for the principal meal, which comes at night. This meal includes probably, pilaff (meat and rice), several kinds of vegetables, pastry and thick coffee. The workman's meal is still more simple—a chunk of bread and an onion or a bunch of grapes.

"There are, however, some dishes upon the Turkish bill of fare which the returned westerner never wholly ceases to regret. Pilaff is one. It is a food as national with the Turks as the potato with the Irish, as the cabbage with the German. It takes a multitude of forms, but its basic quality is derived from rice being cooked in such a way as to preserve each grain firm and distinct.

"The rice is unpolished and, in the cooking, takes on a gelatinous coat. Sometimes it is boiled in mutton fat—a rich, smooth, inviting dish. Sometimes bits of roast mutton are mingled with it, when it becomes a meat pudding of delicious flavor. It is cooked with small currants and pine-nuts, fragrant and spicy. It is served with dates and flavored with orange peel. But, whatever its form, it is one of the treasured memories of a visit to the Near East.

Egg-plant is the foundation of another favored Turkish dish. It is stuffed with chopped onions and rice and cooked in oil. It is also stuffed with meat marrows and rice, and steamed until it becomes a culinary inspiration.

"The Westerner, furthermore, learns to enjoy many of the milk foods prepared by the Turks. Yaourt, cultured milk as thick as sour cream, prepared from the rich milk of the buffalo cow, is a satisfaction to the most paupered diner. Chicken breast-milk, made from grated chicken breasts; jelly-like rice milk, starchy pudding, eaten with sugar and rose-water; and yaourt, with chopped nut meats, are other dishes.

"The Turks are fond of sweets. They prepare a kind of bread, which they soak in honey and eat with rich cream. They also prepare pastry in strings soaked in honey. Their fruits are excellent, better in quality and of greater variety than the fruits of the West. Meats alone, of raw food materials, with the exception of mutton, are poor in Turkey, but then, the Turk is a good deal of a vegetarian.

"The simple diet of the Turk has taken nothing from his good physique; rather, likely, it is one of the main sources of his health, or hamal, dines on a chunk of bread, costing 1 cent, together with a melon, or a bunch of grapes, or an onion, or a piece of cheese, to the cost of another cent, and considers his meal complete. Yet his daily toll consists in carrying packing cases, pianos and other

knick-knacks around on his back, to the astonishment of every visitor acquainted only with the prowess of porters in the West. This rugged Turkish burden-bearer eats a dinner at night which, in times of peace, costs about 4 cents—a bowl of pilaff with bits of meat in it."

POWERFUL NAVY FOR THIS NATION

Washington, Dec. 22.—The American navy should be "equal to the most powerful maintained by any other nation of the world" not later than 1925, in the opinion of the Navy General Board, headed by Admiral Dewey.

The annual report of the board disclosed that this naval policy was formulated by the body in July last in answer to the following propositions propounded by Secretary Daniels when the administration reached its decision to enter upon a campaign of national preparedness:

"What the navy must be in the future in order to stand upon an equality with the most efficient and most practically serviceable."

The board's conclusion follows:

"The navy of the United States should ultimately be equal to the most powerful maintained by any other nation of the world. It should be gradually increased to this point by such a rate of development year above defined should be attained not facilities of the country, but the limit by year as may be permitted by the later than 1925."

Building Program.

At the same time the board presented a building program for 1917 in compliance with the Secretary's request for "a program formulated in the most definite terms, planned for a consistent and progressive development of this great defensive arm of the nation."

Details of the board's reply are not revealed, as subsequently in October of this year, the Secretary asked the board to prepare "a building program for the navy that will continue over a period of five years with an expenditure of about \$100,000,000 each year for five years on new construction only." The administration plan for the construction of sixteen capital ships within five years is founded on the board's answer.

At the same time the board again developed its idea of the place the American navy should hold in the world in the following language:

Control of the Sea.

"The General Board believes that the course of the present war in Europe affords convincing reasons for modifying for the past eleven years as to the proper size of the navy. A navy in firm control of the seas from the outbreak of war is the prime essential to the defense of a country situated as is the United States bordering upon two great oceans. A navy strong enough only to defend our coast from actual invasion will not suffice.

"Defense from invasion is not the only function of the navy. It must protect our sea-borne commerce and drive that of the enemy from the sea. The best way to accomplish all these objects is to find and defend the hostile fleet or any of its detachments at a distance from our coast sufficiently great to prevent interruption of our normal course of national life. The current war has shown that a navy of the size recommended by this board in previous years can no longer be considered as adequate to the defensive needs of the United States. Our present navy is not sufficient to give due weight to the diplomatic remonstrances of the United States in peace nor to enforce its policies in war."

The report lays stress upon the board's proposal that seven of the sixteen new ships, four superdreadnaughts and three battle cruisers, be authorized in 1916. Secretary Daniels has recommended to congress, however, that only two dreadnaughts and two battle cruisers be authorized at this time.

Christmas Prices.	
1 Doz. Oranges.....	15c
1-lb. Mixed Nuts.....	15c
2-lbs. of 15 & 20c Candy.....	25c
10-lbs. Stick Candy.....	75c
2-lbs. Choc. Candy.....	25c
1-lb. 40c Choc. Candy.....	25c
1 Gal. Cranberries.....	45c
5-lb. Box Choc. Candy.....	\$1.00
5-lb. Box Xmas Candy.....	\$2.50
1-\$1.00 K. K. Knife.....	75c
1-75c K. K. Knife.....	50c

ILLER'S GROCERY

HOUSE ENTRUSTED WITH MISSION

WILSON'S PERSONAL CONFIDANT
GOING ABROAD TO CONSULT
AMERICAN AMBASSADORS.

DUTIES CONFIDENTIAL

Will Dispense U. S. Views On For-
eign Questions and Absorb
European Opinion.

Washington, Dec. 22.—Authoritative explanation of the purpose of Col. E. M. House's trip to Europe at the request of President Wilson and Secretary Lansing, obtained here today, discloses that Col. House will dispense the views of the United States on general international questions and will attempt to determine the state of official and public opinion in the various countries he will visit.

Col. House visited Secretary Lansing last week and was advised of the position in which the United States Government found itself in regard to international questions and what remedial measures should be taken. He was told that this government under existing circumstances, had found itself unable to put in writing an adequate expression of the state of public and official opinion regarding important negotiations and that American diplomatic representatives abroad were unable to advise the State Department as to the state of governmental opinion in Europe. The State Department is concerned in European public opinion as well as opinions held by officials. Several times, it is said, a lack of understanding has prevented a successful termination of negotiations.

Col. House will visit virtually all call upon the diplomatic representatives of the United States and explain in detail American views upon various matters. His discussions will not deal with any particular question, but will be entirely general.

In return Col. House will gather the opinions and views of European Governments and will attempt to form an analysis of public opinion in each country he visits. He will endeavor to make certain that the Governments and will attempt to the position of the United States and that the United States obtains full realization of just what they believe and think.

During his tour, Col. House may secure expressions of understandings in regard to peace negotiations. Should he do so the United States will be promptly advised. However, he will make no effort to secure views on this point. The peace question, it is stated is merely incidental to his trip.

Ambassadors Satisfactory.

The State Department wants it understood that the visit of Col. House should not be construed into meaning that there is any dissatisfaction with any of the diplomatic representatives of the United States. As a matter of fact, it was said, the contrary is true.

CHRISTMAS GIFT FOR EARLINGTON

Earlington, Ky., Dec. 21.—A Christmas gift of unusual dimensions and value is announced today by resolutions of the board of directors of the St. Bernard Mining Co. The building, equipment and grounds occupied by the Earlington Graded and High School, which are easily worth more than \$20,000, are presented as a gift "for the use and benefit of the people of Earlington and vicinity," as the resolution says, "in commemoration of the memory of our beloved former president, the late John B. Atkinson, and in perpetuation of the wise and beneficent policies inaugurated by him toward our people during the many years of his constructive administration of the affairs of this company." * * * The school is to be known as "The John B. Atkinson Memorial School" and a suitable bronze tablet erected.

This school plant is regarded by school men as one of the best in Kentucky. The building was erected by the

St. Bernard Mining Company and first occupied by the school, free of charge, in 1913. No local school tax has ever been levied against or collected from the people of the district until 1913, after the graded common school district was established. But the people of Earlington have enjoyed a free public school for nine months each year during a period of more than thirty years, because the corporation has paid annually the large deficit over the State per capita appropriation. This has been for some years a complete graded and high school and for more than two years a county high school. It was for many years the only free school in Hopkins county taught for longer than five or six months. A fan heating and ventilating system and domestic science department, with individual electric cooking equipment for girls' classes, are out of the ordinary features of this school plant. Five hundred pupils are enrolled. Prof. C. E. Dudley is superintendent.

FORD PEACE PARTY LOSES MEMBER BY PNEUMONIA

Christiania, Norway, Dec. 22.—Lloyd Bingham, a member of the Ford peace party, died today of pneumonia. He was the husband of Amelia Bingham the American actress.

Bingham was formerly an actor himself but more recently a New York stock broker and clubman of convivial habits.

The Norwegian peace party declines to have anything to do with the Ford peace expedition, according to dispatches to the London morning papers, as long as Mme. Rosika Schwimmer is connected with the movement. Some of the dispatches state that a demand has been made for her expulsion declaring that it is impossible to give the movement a neutral appearance while a Hungarian woman is an active member directing operations.

The Christiania correspondent of the Times says that the main impression made on the Norwegian public is that Ford is an idealist dreamer, a sort of Tolstoy, whose honesty and unselfishness are beyond question, while some of his followers certainly fail to give that attractive appearance.

Mr. Ford who is greatly improved from his indisposition, said today that the peace expedition will depart for Stockholm on Thursday morning. It was announced that Mr. Ford had ordered that arrangements be made at The Hague for caring for the peace party's arrival there two weeks hence. A donation of \$10,000 has been made by Mr. Ford to the Christiania Students' society for a new building. In making the donation Mr. Ford announced that he believed the students were doing much to promote world peace.

SERBIANS BLAME ALLIES FOR FALL OF COUNTRY

Rome, Dec. 22.—Serbians arriving here agree that the fall of their country was due chiefly to the insistence of the entente allies that they wait for diplomatic negotiations instead of attacking Bulgaria before the latter was ready.

This caused not only their defeat, they say, but the destruction of their country, as certain regions have been put to fire and sword, resulting in the crushing especially of everything dear to the Serbians in patriotic memories.

Officers of the Serbian staff express the opinion that the situation might still have been saved if one army corps of entente troops had arrived in time to assist the Serbians at Vranja, as the Serbian army, although outnumbered, fought magnificently. This, they say, is proved by the fact that the Serbians although withdrawing, made 70,000 prisoners, including 600 officers, half of whom died during the retreat.

It is announced that King Peter arrived today at Caserta Italy, about twenty miles north of Naples. He is accompanied by Premier Pachitch.

Notice.

We have receipts for all who owe us. Please call and get yours.

E. W. FORD,
A. B. RILEY,
B. F. TICHENOR,
J. W. TAYLOR,
L. B. BEAN,
J. R. PIRTLE,
E. B. PENDLETON,
Doctors.

LAND SALE FOR TAXES

By virtue of taxes due me, the Sheriff of Ohio county, Kentucky, I will on the first Monday in January, 1916, expose at public sale at the court house door in Hartford, Kentucky, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 2 p. m., the following lands, or so much thereof as may be necessary to produce the sums required, to-wit:

No. 1—East Hartford.

Ashley, Leona (By Mont Gaddis) 120 acres..... 4.92
Bozarth, Clayton, 25 acres..... 13.48
Brown, M. W. 100 a..... 14.16
Fielden, D. M. 13 a..... 4.95
Hines, Sarah Ann, 40 a..... 2.96
Lee, B. P. 15 a..... 6.05
Moseley, Dollie, 125 a..... 10.89
McDowall, P. H. 300 a..... 42.96
Nelson, J. D. 49 a..... 8.79
Pendleton, E. B. 1 T. lot..... 22.22
Reid, B Pearl (By J. W. Reid) 1 T. lot..... 1.25
Sullenger, C. B. 4 a..... 9.75
Stevens, A. L. 385 a..... 84.46
Schroader, N. A. 30 a..... 8.79
Schroader, Emery, 2 T. lots..... 3.09
Vance, Nannie, 38 a..... 5.64
Wood, S. E. 28 a..... 6.29
York, E. W. 47 a..... 8.36

No. 2—West Hartford.

Barnard, M W 120 a. 1 T. lot..... 38.03
Blair, W. M. 1 T. lot..... 10.02
Davis, Robert, 60 a..... 16.77
Glenn, J. H. 48 a..... 22.48
King, D. W. 1 T. lot..... 6.14
Luce, W. D. 1 T. lot..... 4.91
Luce, W. D. & Sister, 1 T. lot..... 10.88
Nall, Miss Maggie, 1 T. lot..... 10.88
Ross, Mrs. D. C. 179 a..... 29.81
Walker, R. D. 1 T. lot..... 14.80
Watterson, Jeff, 1 T. lot..... 8.61

No. 3—Beda.

Aroon and Tichenor, 100 a..... \$22.17
Bidwell, F. B. 62 a..... 13.49
Bennett, D. L. 65 a..... 11.58
Hoover, L. C. 6 a..... 2.14
Hoover, C. C. 50 a..... 8.02
Hoover, L. C. 155 a..... 17.17
Maddox, G. W. 175 a..... 17.17
Paris, Mrs. R. L. 2 a..... 6.25
Smith, A. S. 50 a..... 8.53
Shown, Isaac, 62 a..... 8.65
Shown, Sylvester, 2 a..... 8.70
Ward, Edward, 16 a..... 6.29
Wade, H. L. 80 a..... 8.92

No. 4—Sulphur Springs.

Ashley, Henry M. 50 a..... \$ 8.70
Baxley, C. T. 100 a..... 11.30
Chappell, Mrs. L. B. 120 a..... 16.75
Dever, Miles L. 53 a..... 9.17
Filback, Mrs. Rilla, 32 a..... 1.35
Lee, Shelby W. 12 a..... 4.87
Miller, J. E. 65 a..... 10.61
Watson, Willie 40 a..... 9.97
Wright, John H. 88 a..... 11.30
Young, Mrs. Manerva 10 a..... 2.39
Young, Wm. 78 a..... 9.97

No. 5—Magan.

Baughn, C. B. 75 a..... \$ 7.78
Edge, W. S. 75 a..... 11.82
Medcalf, T. H. 75 a..... 8.23
Medcalf, Leo, 81 a..... 10.40
Midkiff, T. B. 60 a..... 11.53
Midkiff, H. C. 100 a..... 11.53
Medcalf, Oliver, 3 a..... 5.40
Medcalf, Mrs. Sarah, 1 T. lot..... 2.42
Neighbors, Mrs. Belle, 73 a..... 12.75
Wedding, Ollie (By Ora Allen), 95 a..... 2.96
Wimsatt, Miss Annie, 137 a..... 8.86
Wade, Mrs. Clara, 75 a..... 12.12

No. 6—Cromwell.

Baize, J. L. 80 a..... \$ 8.35
Douglas, R. D. 114 a..... 11.07
Eleher, W. M. 70 a..... 12.44
Hosey, T. C. 1 T. lot..... 10.75
Oller, Mary, 1 a..... 1.52
Royal, D. A. (By Laura Royal) 60 a..... 7.60
Taylor, P. Y. (By S. L. Stevens), 75 a..... 7.92
Taylor, C. S. 132 a..... 11.53

No. 7—Cool Springs.

Akins, J. A. 77 a..... \$ 9.97
Herrel, W. O. 125 a..... 12.60
Kitchens, Escol, 3 a..... 4.33
Nelson, S. H. 33 a..... 4.98
Tally, Mrs. L. A. 65 a..... 4.92

No. 8—North Rockport.

Ashley, Mrs. M. E. 1 T. lot..... \$ 4.09
Allen, Dave, 63 a..... 11.53
Graves, E. A. 1 T. lot..... 11.53
Heck, Mrs. Nannie, 1 T. lot..... 4.72
Tilford, Ernest, 1 T. lot..... 8.35
Vernon, Willie, 1 T. lot..... 6.93

No. 9—South Rockport.

Ashford, J. N. 130 a..... \$ 9.35
Brown, Emery, Mrs. 133 a..... 8.87
Bratcher, J. W. 51 a..... 11.53
Bowen, Oscar, 36 a..... 10.58
Benton, J. P. 1 T. lot..... 6.14
Curtley, E. S. 70 a..... 7.62
Decker, John, 1 a..... 4.94
Fulkerson, Mrs. Mary, 60 a..... 6.14
Her, R. E. 20 a & 3 T. lots..... 32.84
Jackson, Mrs. Sallie B. 165 a & 1 T. lot..... 23.44
Leach, Mrs. Ada, 42 a..... 5.34
Maddox, Mrs. Cinderella, 22 a..... 3.62
Robertson, W. B. 58 a..... 9.98
Shafer, Hardy 2 a..... 4.97
Shultz, G. T. 7 a..... 4.97
White, L. J. 3 a..... 7.12

No. 10—Select.

Autry, Marion S. 60 a..... \$ 9.04
Albin, Mrs. Elizabeth, 10 a..... 1.35
Autry, Mrs. Nola, 50 a..... 2.30
Albin, Ray, 6 a..... 5.15
Baize, George C. 10 a..... 5.40
Butler, A. F. 85 a..... 9.97
Emery, M. J. 97 a..... 10.26
Goff, J. L. 4 a..... 5.11

Hocker, W. G. 82 a..... 16.63
Haven, Marion, 11 a..... 6.54
Hicks, William, 32 a..... 8.01
James, Robt. C. 80 a..... 7.62
Morrison, Estill L. (minor) 24 acres..... 2.40
Norman, Annie, 78 a..... 8.86
Pearson, Mrs. Sarah, 1 T. lot..... 3.49
Rafferty, Mrs. Sarah, 195 a..... 11.48
Rogers, Mrs. Sallie, 70 a..... 6.23

No. 11—Horse Branch.

Arnold, B. G. 137 a..... \$13.39
Ashbroa, J. H. 1 T. lot..... 7.92
Baize, E. E. 50 a..... 5.23
Kelley, U. L. 40 a..... 5.64
Coy, Allen, 50 a..... 3.62
Daniel, Mrs. Nancy, 20 a..... 1.66
Ferguson, Eloda, 130 a..... 5.59
Hoover, J. T. 50 a..... 6.29
Lamastus, Mrs E. A. (By R. Bratcher) 100 a..... 7.58
Morris, J. H. 10 a..... 5.64
Miller, J. W. 165 a..... 18.92
Morris, Romney, 75 a..... 8.90

No. 12—Rosine.

Atchison, Eugene, 213 a..... \$12.50
Edwards, Mrs. Mary 100 a..... 4.92
Otto, Mrs. Margaret, 8 a..... 6.10
Parks, L. T. 100 a..... 9.04
Pharris, Pendleton, 40 a..... 6.27
Raymond, Jacob, 62 a..... 8.01
Stewart, Harvey, 64 a..... 7.36
Stewart, J. A. 73 a..... 8.90
Stewart, Arthur T. 22 a..... 6.40
Stewart, Mrs. W. H. 130 a..... 4.92
Schroader, Isaac, 8 a..... 6.05
Taylor, W. C. 148 a..... 13.78
Wright, Albert, 25 a..... 5.64
Wilson, Mary A. 226 a..... 16.82

No. 13—E. Beaver Dam.

Baird, John, 1 T. lot..... \$ 5.09
Carson, John, 1/2 a..... 5.40
Davis, Charlie, 1 a..... 4.98
Hoskins, Ida, 1 T. lot..... 2.85
McNutt, J. R., 1 T. lot..... 5.09
Monroe, E. G., 1 T. lot..... 6.16
Phelps, Reuben, 1 a..... 6.72
Stewart, Oscar, 20 a..... 8.76
Sproule, R. E., 2 a..... 6.72
Thomas, Anderson, 1 T. lot..... 6.49

No. 14—W. Beaver Dam.

Hines, J. W., 1/2 a..... \$ 3.81
Leach, C. A., 82 a, 2 T. lots..... 23.94
Turner, Will, 1 T. lot..... 4.91

No. 15—McHenry.

Arter, A. C., 1 T. lot..... \$ 4.79
Addison, Robt., 1 T. lot..... 2.92
Butler, Estil, 1 T. lot..... 8.00
Brown, Charlie, 1 lot..... 6.76
Craddock, C., 1 lot..... 6.76
Fisher, Will Lee, 1 lot..... 6.93
Givens, John, 1 lot..... 6.14
Hutcheson, Mrs. Ann, 1 lot..... 3.82
Hawes, Arlis, 1 lot..... 8.16
King, D. P., 50 a..... 4.98
Maddox, Marion, 1 lot..... 7.18
Render, John, 1 lot..... 9.85
Raines, Robert, 1 lot..... 5.52
Spencer, Rall T. 1 a..... 4.56
Snell, T. C., 52 a..... 7.60
Smith, J. S., 2 a..... 10.23
Tichenor, S. J., 4 lots..... 126.47
Wilson, E. M., 32 a..... 6.05
Yoham, Mrs. Robt., 75 a, 1 lot..... 8.59

No. 16—Centertown.

Ashley, Mrs. S. G., 2 a..... \$ 2.30
Ashley, M. L., 50 a..... 7.10
Calvert, C. W., 119 a..... 20.14
Davis, H. H., 1 lot..... 12.94
Davis, Earl M., 1 lot..... 3.22
Heflin, Cleve, 3 a..... 4.81
Igleheart, I. T., 50 a..... 9.64
Jones, E. C., 22 a..... 3.62
Jones, Mrs. M. E., 1 lot..... 5.94
Matlock, heirs, 15 a..... 2.44
Mackey, S. A., 1 lot..... 5.31
Rowe, Sarah T., 60 a..... 6.48
Tichenor, M. J., 45 a..... 4.92
Wade, L. B., 1/4 a..... 5.96
Whalen, N. S., 1 lot..... 6.92

No. 17—Smallhouse.

Brown, L. H., 1 lot..... \$ 5.79
Bolton, Felix, 30 a..... 4.98
Goodall, E. H., 1/2 a..... 12.80
Milligan, J. C., 93 a..... 12.85
Miller, Mrs. D. A., 1/2 a..... 4.28
Neal, Eliza, 100 a..... 10.00
Williams, N. R., 2 a..... 4.33

No. 18—E. Fordsville.

Carnahan, Mrs. Martha, 1 lot..... \$ 4.71
Cassey, Jim, 2 a..... 4.33
Carden, J. S., 55 a..... 9.99
Evans, Melvin, 1 lot..... 4.48
Hedden, E., 1 lot..... 7.38
Mitchell, W. D., 16 a..... 9.96
Morton, W. C., 5 lots..... 7.07
Pulliam, W., 50 a..... 7.60
Ralph, Mary E., 1 lot..... 1.93
Rusher, Arnold, 1 lot..... 3.47
Stone, Henry, 42 a, 1 lot..... 7.64
Whitler, Mrs. Annie, 1 lot..... 4.09

No. 19—W. Fordsville.

Hulse, G. W., 2 a..... \$ 4.32
Murphy, Ira L., 50 a..... 7.36
Murphy, J. D., 40 a..... 8.26
Newton, C. R., 50 a..... 8.26
Wallace, B. H., 1 lot..... 7.94

No. 20—Aetnaville.

Clark, Jasper, 24 a..... \$ 5.33
Wedding, L. P., 53 a..... 6.49

No. 21—Shreve.

Brown, G. R., 49 a..... \$ 7.60
Carden, Herbert, 33 a..... 6.26
Huff, B. F., 100 a..... 11.40
Obenchain, W. H., 2 a..... 4.98

No. 22—Olaton.

Cusinberry, Charlie, 49 a..... 6.78
Gentry, Mrs. Mary B., 60 a..... 2.96
Miller, J. M., 130 a..... 17.84
Stone, J. B., 1 lot..... 8.61
Sanders, Mrs. Charlott, 66 a..... 7.55
Woolen, R. L., 52 a..... 8.67
Young, J. S., 75 a..... 8.91

No. 23—Buford.

Bell, S. W., 25 a..... \$10.30
Bell, Dollie, 120 a..... 3.62

Clark, A. B., 15 a..... 5.47
Cox, Mrs. Fannie, 100 a..... 5.57
Moseley, S. J., 119 a..... 24.14
Mayfield, W. H., 105 a..... 10.23
Mayfield, A. L., 40 a..... 6.29
Mincey, M. L., 60 a..... 8.90
Patton, J. J., 8 a..... 2.63
Ralph, J. T., 5 a..... 6.03
Simmons, Richard, 4 a..... 4.92
Taylor, I. V., 1 a..... 4.27
Wessey, S. J., 90 a..... 6.23
Westerfield, F. D., 60 a..... 11.77

No. 24—Bartlett.

Bartlett, W. S., 50 a..... \$ 4.98
Chapman, J. L., 110 a..... 8.74
Chapman (G. W., Johnson and others) 90 a..... 3.62
Chinn, C. C., 67 a..... 16.67
Ezell, Ollie, 100 a..... 8.67
Fuqua, R. E., 185 a..... 17.54
Funk, C. T., 50 a..... 8.01
Funk, T. E., 50 a..... 8.73
Funk, M. G., 50 a..... 7.94
Foreman, Bill, 80 a..... 7.60
Gossett, B. L., agent, 50 a..... 4.28
Kirk, Mrs. Annie, 93 a..... 5.64
Kirk, G. N., 53 a..... 7.36
Russellberg, W. A., 60 a..... 9.32
Rhoads, Mrs. D. A., 124 a..... 8.61
Sadler, Mat, 63 a..... 7.99
White, Robt., 64 a..... 7.60
Ward, L. R., 33 a..... 4.33
Westerfield, J. H., 40 a..... 9.50

No. 25—Heflin.

Smiley, B. M., 50 a..... 8.43

No. 26—Ceralvo.

Heflin, C. D., 50 a..... \$12.60
Igleheart, W. L., 4 a..... 4.33
White, W. M., 1 lot..... 5.45

No. 27—Pt. Pleasant.

Bishop, T. J., 70 a..... \$12.85
Boyken, Alice, 2 a..... 5.99
Kirtley, W. M., 165 a..... 30.05
Neal, R. C., 36 a..... 7.60

No. 28—Narrows.

Brown, T. H. 36 a..... 8.01
Condor, J. W. 126 a..... 22.38
Carter, Charlie, 85 a..... 14.94
Foreman, E. D. 65 a..... 10.22
Graham, H. A. 66 a..... 15.87
Harrison, Mrs. Nannie, 57 a..... 4.92
Harrison, Thomas, 70 a..... 11.04
Harrison, Cooper, 30 a..... 8.67
Livers, W. M. 60 a..... 6.71
Quisenberry, Owen, 1 a..... 5.31
Willet, Emmett, 73 a..... 7.10
Williams, Mrs. Martha, 11 a..... 1.25

No. 29—Ralph.

Brown, Mrs. Lousella, 84 a..... \$ 8.63
Clark, B. L. 142 a..... 6.91
Evans, C. D. 50 a..... 7.62
Farmer, Elisha, 20 a..... 5.35
Hendrix, Mrs. Anna, 51 a..... 6.74
King, Zach, 60 a..... 10.23
Morgan, Mrs. Sarah, 16 a..... 2.96
Norris, C. D. 4 a..... 4.43
Pryor, W. D. 74 a..... 9.85
Ralph, J. T. 35 a..... 6.04
Ralph, T. L. 40 a..... 5.64
Whittaker, J. W. 15 a..... 6.89
Wade, G. T. 71 a..... 17.30

No. 30—Prentiss.

Fogle, S. O. 108 a..... \$21.76
Frizzell, A. A. 18 a..... 6.71
Hudnall, M. M. 63 a..... 5.58

No. 32—Herbert.

Floyd, Sally A. 96 a..... \$ 8.86
Neal, G. A. 110 a..... 17.95
Payne, J. F. 18 a..... 5.40
Rearden, C. F. 51 a..... 8.92
Spencer, Tina, 117 a..... 11.48
Turney, Elizabeth, 109 a..... 7.58

No. 32—Arnold.

Allen, L. W. 50 a..... \$ 6.82
Byers, W. H. 20 a..... 5.64
Bratcher, Blain, 8 a..... 4.34
Coy, Lawrence, 80 a..... 8.96
Duvall, John, 30 a..... 6.03
Daugherty, W. P. 40 a..... 6.82
Haynes, J. T. 125 a..... 9.24
Hill, William, 40 a..... 8.67
Maiden, Buckner, 168 a..... 17.84
Morris, Perry, 102 a..... 10.23
Smith, Charlie, 50 a..... 6.64
Willoughby, James, 15 a..... 4.68

No. 33—Render.

Hutchinson, J. M. 6 a..... 4.54
Hocker, Frank, 1 T. lot..... 4.45
Loney, L. B. 260 a..... 13.69
Southard, John, 20 a..... 12.84

No. 35—Additional.

Hardwick, Mrs. Hettie 1 T. lot..... \$19.54
Woodburn, E. C. (Adm.) 16 a..... 17.85

Colored List.

J. H. Baker, a Prct. 17..... \$ 7.37
Mrs. T. J. Bassett, 1/4 a, 2 lots, Prct. 2..... 13.35
Ella Brooks, 1 lot, Prct. 2..... 8.19
Brookins, Shanks, 1 lot, Prct. 2..... 5.10
Collins, A. T., 57 a, Prct. 1..... 8.67
Coomes, Lem, 1 lot, Prct. 1..... 7.22
Collins, Laura, 1 lot, Prct. 1..... 4.54
Duncan, Wash, 1 lot, Prct. 1..... 4.43
Donley, Dud, 1 lot, Prct. 1..... 4.10
Ford, Gus, 1 a, Prct. 2..... 4.01
Fipps, T. J. 30 a, Prct. 1..... 7.05
Williams, Griffin, 1/2 a, Prct. 2..... 4.72
Hines, Don, 1/2 a, Prct. 1..... 4.61
Haynes, J. W. 10 a, Prct. 24..... 5.33
Hocker, Vig, 1 a, Prct. 15..... 10.00
Hines, S. F., 1/2 a, Prct. 1..... 4.88
Johnson, Ben, 130 a, Prct. 9..... 39.16
Jackson, Clara, 20 a, Prct. 23..... 4.76
Mortin, Jno. S. 110 a, Prct. 3..... 13.77
Moseley, G. W. 1 a, Prct. 1..... 6.05
Moseby, Howard, Prct. 1..... 7.92
Phipps, Wm. 1/2 a, Prct. 8..... 4.33
Parks, Wade, 1 lot, Prct. 1..... 9.00
Parks, W. M. 24 a, Prct. 24..... 5.33
Robinson, Margarette, 1 lot Prct. 18..... 4.20
Slash, Winnie, 1 lot, Prct. 9..... 5.62
Taylor, J. C. 1 lot, Prct. 2..... 7.92
Nall, Edmon, 1 lot, Prct. 2..... 4.40
Walker, Martin, 1 lot, Prct. 1..... 5.10

Non Resident.

Bolton, J. J. 200 a, Prct. 24..... \$20.65

Carter, Henry, 47 a, Prct. 4..... 3.61
Crowe, W. T. 80 a, Prct. 20..... 11.48
Darrell, Mrs. Viola, 1 lot Prct. 34..... 4.54
Evans, W. M. 10 a, Prct. 30..... 1.79
Grant, W. A. 2 a, Prct. 21..... 2.30
Guest, Hugh, 44 a, Prct. 4..... 4.92
Harrison Heirs 70 a, Prct. 28..... 2.96
Mattingly, Ans. 50 a, Prct. 20..... 2.30
Miller, J. L. 80 a..... 7.55
Peach, Mrs. Harriet, 5 a, Prct. 4..... 2.30
Pendley, D. H. 2 lots..... 1.87
Sheriff, J. R. 75 a, Prct. 1..... 8.86
Skillman, Katie, 30 a, Prct. 24..... 1.78
Skillman, Mrs. O. P. 84 a, Prct. 23..... 6.73
Storms, J. B. 63 a, Prct. 5..... 2.53
Thornton, Angelina, 1 lot..... 2.05
Taylor, Mrs. Alice, 180 a, Prct. 23..... 10.82
Withrow, J. J. 110 a, Prct. 17..... 12.75
McCormick, B. F..... 26.16
S. O. KBOWN, S. O. C.

Why You Should Use Chamberlain's Cough Remedy.

Because it has an established reputation won by its good work.
Because it is most esteemed by those who have used it for many years, as occasion required, and are best acquainted with its good qualities.
Because it loosens and relieves a cold and aids nature in restoring the system to a healthy condition.
Because it does not contain opium or any other narcotic.
Because it is within the reach of all. It only costs a quarter. Obtainable everywhere.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

Bad Roads on The Farm.

The private roads on the farm differ in general from the public roads in the amount and kind of traffic which they carry. The fundamental principles involved in their construction and maintenance are the same. But, as the farm road is called on to bear far less traffic, the ordinary methods of construction and maintenance are so modified and the use of materials so adapted as to meet the special requirements and reduce the cost. To build the farm roads in the same manner as public thoroughfares, which carry much greater traffic, in general would be a useless waste of money.

The first consideration is the location of the roads and paths about the farm. The roads and paths are a part of the permanent farm plant. Consequently they should be so located as to best serve the purpose for which they are intended, should fit in with the general scheme of the farm, and at the same time should avoid as much as possible places which would require difficult and expensive construction or maintenance. The main consideration, however, must be to secure the highest degree of efficiency from the farm plant as a whole.

The earth road is the most common type of farm road and will probably so remain. When properly crowned, drained, and maintained with the split-log drag or other similar device, the earth road, on all but a few exceptional soils or in a few places immediately around the farm lots and buildings, can be made to answer the requirements fairly well. A little grading will in general give the earth road a crown sloping from the center toward the side ditches at a rate of about 1 inch to the foot, and side ditches of sufficient size to carry away the storm water can usually be constructed without difficulty. If the ground is springy the side ditches may be made deeper, or the ground water be carried away by tile drains.

The fundamental requirement of an earth road is always good drainage. This involves, first, the removal of the water which reaches the surface of the road from precipitation or otherwise; and second, in certain places the removal of any ground water which reaches the road from underground seepage. Surface drainage is accomplished by securing a reasonable firm crowned roadway and providing ditches of sufficient size and with ample grade and frequent outlets. Subdrainage to remove the water from beneath the road surface or to prevent its passage into the roadbed is usually accomplished most effectively by so-called blind drains or by means of properly located tile drains.

Road drives immediately around the farm and barns which are used very frequently are usually of sufficient importance to warrant some surface improvement. Very light or extremely sandy soils cut up badly in dry weather, while certain heavy and absorbent soils become very sticky and soft during the rainy season. Where any considerable amount of hauling is necessary, roads over soils of this character may require to be surfaced.

Many of the materials ordinarily employed in road construction will be found too expensive for use in improving the farm roads. One or more of the following will, however, usually be found available and within the means of the farmer for surfacing his roads and paths: Gravel, mixtures of sand and clay, cinders, brickbats from old buildings, brick-yard waste, and quarry waste. The material selected should, however, be hard enough to withstand crushing under heavy loads and possess sufficient binding power to compact well and maintain a firm, hard surface under all ordinary weather conditions.

Drainage and a good foundation the first considerations in improving a road with a hard surface. The best possible foundation is good earth road with a low crown. Earth shoulders may be graded upon each side to prevent the surfacing material from spreading as in the construction of an ordinary macadam road. The material used for surfacing should be given a sufficient crown to shed the rain waters to the sides. If a road roller can be secured the material may be quickly consolidated, otherwise considerable time will be required for it to be consolidated by the traffic. During this process the road should receive frequent attention with a split-log drag or other means for smoothing the surface and filling the ruts. On steep grades where there would be a tendency for the side ditches to wash, this can usually be overcome by providing outlets and getting the water away from the road before it accumulates in large volume. On roads where wag-

ons will not be required to pass each other, a width of from 9 to 12 feet between ditches will usually be sufficient. The surfaced portion need rarely exceed 7 or 8 feet. There is no particular virtue in building a farm road wider than is necessary to answer the special traffic requirements. The need or desirability of moving occasionally extra wide or heavy implements, such as certain harvesting machinery, over the roads should, however, not be lost sight of. A little foresight in the alignment of ditches, in providing ample width of gates, or of giving extra strength to culverts, may save a great deal of both annoyance and delay during some very busy periods.

For surfacing footpaths, gravel, mixtures of sand and clay, and cinders, will in general give good satisfaction. In surfacing a path with any of these materials it is well to have in mind that the service the path is to perform is to provide a firm, smooth, and dry surface for pedestrians. To provide a firm surface the material selected must bond well under all conditions of weather, and to remain smooth and dry a reasonably unyielding foundation should be provided and the drainage must be good. Too often the mistake is made of building the path so low that it becomes a drainage channel in wet weather. The path should always be slightly above the surface of the ground, or else gutters of sufficient size to carry the water should be provided. Concrete makes a most excellent walk and is now widely used for this purpose.



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IT "MAKES A DIFFERENCE" WHERE YOUR PRESENTS COME FROM. YOU WANT TO SEND GIFTS YOU KNOW WILL BE LIKED. WHEN ANYBODY GETS A PRESENT THAT COMES FROM OUR STORE THEY KNOW THE QUALITY IS GOOD.

DO NOT WAIT UNTIL THE VERY DAY BEFORE CHRISTMAS TO DO YOUR BUYING. IT IS NOT COMFORTABLE IN A CROWDED STORE. IT IS BEST TO COME NOW.

CARSON & CO.

INCORPORATED.

Hartford, Kentucky.

ASPHYXIATING BOMBS DROPPED ON VENICE

NEW TERRORS ARE ADDED TO
THE AERIAL RAIDS OF THE
AUSTRIANS.

The use of asphyxiating gas in the bombs dropped on Venice has added a new terror to these aerial raids. These asphyxiating bombs have been used in the trenches, but not until the air raid of November 18 was the deadly gas used in bombs dropped on cities, so far as is known.

The air raid on the 18th was not made known at the time, even Rome and other cities not knowing that it had occurred, as the military authorities threw a rigid cordon of silence around the city. It was not a serious raid, in people injured or damage done, but its chief importance was in bringing for the first time the shower of asphyxiating bombs.

The raid occurred near the arsenal, which is the chief point of attack for these raids. None of the bombs, however, fell inside the arsenal grounds. But outside there is an extensive quarter occupied by the poorer people with narrow streets and low houses. It was in this section that the bombs fell, spreading the effect of their fumes among the civilian population. Only one death occurred but a great number of the poor people suffered from the paralyzing effect of the gases.

The effect of the gas is described as singularly lasting upon the organs affected, and on the vitality of the people stricken. Some of the patients remain in a semi-conscious state for four or five days, the face taking on a greenish pallor. The recovery is very slow after this, the gases appearing to carry a poison through the whole system.

The appearance of the gas bombs has changed the feeling here about these air raids. At first the people were on the watch for the explosion and over such a wide area the individual danger was comparatively slight.

Crowds gathered and watched the hostile airships, but now the widespread effect of a gas bomb has terrified the poorer people and they flee to places of refuge whenever the rumor circulates that the aircraft are coming. The city authorities also were at first principally concerned in

the dangers to the art treasures of Venice, but now they realize that the gas bombs greatly increase the danger to the civilian population.

In the three raids made thus far the first two were with the explosive shrapnel bombs and the last one on November 18 with the asphyxiating bombs. None of these raids has reached the main points sought—the arsenal and the railway station—but they have caused damage at nearby points, notably, the destruction of the Scalzi church near the railway station, the explosions on the quay fronting the Place San Marco and finally the gas bombs in the poor quarter near the arsenal.

Coughs and Colds are Dangerous.

Few of us realize the danger of Coughs and Colds. We consider them common and harmless ailments. However statistics tell us every third person dies of lung ailment. Dangerous Bronchial and Lung disease follow a neglected cold. As your body struggles against cold germs, no better aid can be had than Dr. King's New Discovery. Its merit has been tested by old and young. In use over 45 years. Get a bottle to-day. Avoid the risk of serious lung ailments. Druggists.

Still Fresh in Memory.

If the proposed plan of national preparedness for the United States is carried out it can hardly do otherwise than lend additional stimulus to business, but when it has been completed and peace has replaced war in Europe, what then?

Before the outbreak of the European war the Democratic Tariff and other drastic legislation had almost wrecked business. The fact is still fresh in the memory of Uncle Sam who will, next spring make a speedy return to a Protective Tariff system and to Republican principles in general.—Waynesburg (Pa.) Independent.

Colds Need Attention.

Internal throat and chest troubles produce inflammation, irritation, swelling or soreness and unless checked at once are likely to lead to serious trouble. Caught in time Dr. Bell's Pine-Tar-Honey loosens the phlegm and destroys the germs which have settled in the throat or nose. It is soothing and healing. Pine is antiseptic; honey is soothing—both together possess excellent medicinal qualities for fighting cold germs. Insist on Dr. Bell's Pine-Tar-Honey. 25c. all Druggists.

REGULAR FIGHT ON FORD SHIP

LONDON NEWSPAPER MEN FIND
THE "BOVE" HAS FLOWN
FROM OSCAR II.

London, Dec. 20.—The correspondent of the Daily Mail and the Daily Express at Christiania make a great play of the alleged differences on the Ford peace ship. The Express says that when the newspaper men at Christiania went aboard Mr. Ford's manager made vigorous efforts to prevent them from meeting the American newspaper men, but was unable to prevent the story of the voyage from being told and that after the Norwegians had gone ashore with lively details of all the happenings there was "a regular cat and dog fight" to oust the American journalists from the ship, the main allegation against them being that they tried to wreck the mission.

The correspondent of the Daily Mail describes Mr. Ford and his "quarrelsome peace pilgrims" as surprised and disconcerted at the lack of even a semblance of official welcome to Norway, and says that there is no disguising the fact that the majority of the pilgrims realize that they have embarked on a foolish errand. The correspondent says that at least a dozen delegates intend to desert before they make themselves more ridiculous. Describing the reception given the Scandinavian newspaper reporters aboard the ship the Mail's correspondent says:

"The stage was elaborately set in the second class saloon to convey the impression of harmony and a resolution was unanimously carried pledging the expedition to use all efforts to end the war. This was the first motion carried without a dissenting voice since the Oscar II. sailed, and the Scandinavians seemed puzzled, but they soon were enlightened. Up sprang Mr. McClure, and spoke of rumors that seven New York reporters were to be expelled for unprofessional conduct.

"Beware, ladies and gentlemen, said Mr. McClure, 'if such a terrible mistake is consummated such worldwide disapproval will assail us that Mr. Ford's great life work will irretrievably be wrecked. We are divided. No words can change that fact.

"Colonel Henry then spoke, deprecating a discussion of this matter as irrelevant. Mrs. Inez Millholland Boissevain stepped to the Colonel's side and said:

"If we are going to mediate in Europe's troubles we must first learn to mediate among ourselves. There must be no militaristic settlement of this.

"Then half a dozen voices tried to speak at once, and the Rev. Dr. Aked's voice could be heard above the din singing, 'My Country 'Tis of Thee.

"All this was going on while the party was waiting for Mme Rosika Schwimmer to appear. Wild cheers greeted her appearance. She besought the Americans to rescue Europe from complete destruction. When Mme. Schwimmer's appeal was ended the quarrel about the reporters was resumed, and finally Senator Helen Robinson carried a resolution adjourning the meeting and the party broke up in disorder."

Owes Her Good Health to Chamberlain's Tablets.

"I owe my good health to Chamberlain's Tablets," writes Mrs. R. G. Neff, Crookston, Ohio. "Two years ago I was an invalid due to stomach trouble. I took three bottles of these Tablets and have since been in the best of health." Obtainable everywhere.

BLINDNESS PROVES SMALL HANDICAP

With B. Franklin Parker, piano tuner extraordinary, blindness is not an affliction to be wept over, says the Washington Herald. And B. Franklin Parker is blind, totally He regards his blindness as one of the conditions placed upon him in the game of life, and he has faced the condition so long it has lost its horror. With him it is the normal state.

If B. Franklin Parker were merely a blind man there would be no justification for a story about him. At the best it would be a "sob" story and it would be more distinctive a story than could be written about any other sightless person. But B. Franklin Parker is a character. He has a personality all his own. It is all the more remarkable because he is blind as a bat.

If you have ever been in the store of the E. F. Droop & Sons Company, at 1300 G. street, northwest to buy a Victrola or a piano or a violin or a sheet of music, the chances are you have seen Mr. Parker.

He wears heavy-framed glasses with large blue lenses. He has a red

mustache that you cannot forget. He is between forty and forty-five years old. In height he is about five feet seven. Mr. Parker has been with Drop for ten or twelve years. He is a piano tuner of rare ability. There are not many in the city better than he.

When Parker is given an order to tune a piano in Chevy Chase or Anacosta or Alexandria he grasps his heavy walking sticks and walks straight to the corner for a car. He always walks alone. He takes a special pride in the way he gets along with his cane. Of course, he has to ask whether he is getting on the right car, but that is all the assistance he needs. He can find any house in any part of the city. After he has found the house his ear does the rest. Not only can Parker tune pianos, but he can repair them.

Parker has grown up with pianos. He knows how they are made and how they are tuned. He can play them just about as well as he can tune them.

Parker's principal pastime is falling down manholes and cellars. It is all because of his independence. In his wanderings around the city by himself he frequently tumbles down an opening, but he seems to be especially adapted to such occurrences, for he always climbs out, and walks away with only a few scratches. To offer a hand of assistance or a word of caution to Parker is to awaken his wrath.

Parker is seldom pessimistic. He gets nearly all the joy that can be squeezed out of life. He reads much. It is a common occurrence for him to walk into the music store with a novel under his arm. He is enabled to read classics as well as modern fiction by the use of raised letters. His friends read then ewspapers to him to keep him posted on current events.

Parker is a scholar. He comes from an old New England family. He studied at a number of technical schools in and near Boston. For a while he studied law. He is well read and well informed and he is as pleasant a man to chat with as can be found in a day's journey.

Parker has been a baseball fan from the time he was big enough to hold a bat and support a catcher's mit on his hand. When ten years old he was struck on the nose squarely between the eyes with a baseball. The blow made him blind.

B. Franklin Parker can make a typewriter hum. He uses the touch system. It is the only system he can use. He has a rather large correspondence and he answers all his letters himself on the typewriter.

As for cards, Parker is about as good at them as he is at piano tuning. He plays with perforated cards, and he feels for a full house or a royal flush with a joy that not every one can claim. Parker plays all the games—whist, bridge, euchre, five hundred, rum, seven up, hearts, poker and the rest of them.

Parker wouldn't think of working in the summer. He spends his summers up North. He quits work in June and goes to Groton, Mass, where his mother and brother live. Along about September 1, when it commences to get a little chilly up in Massachusetts, Parker comes back to Washington and to work. Oh, there is nothing but class, real class, to Mr. B. Franklin Parker, piano tuner extraordinary.

Drainage Tax Notice.

Allison Haynes, et al.
vs.—Tax Notice,
Public ditch or drain.

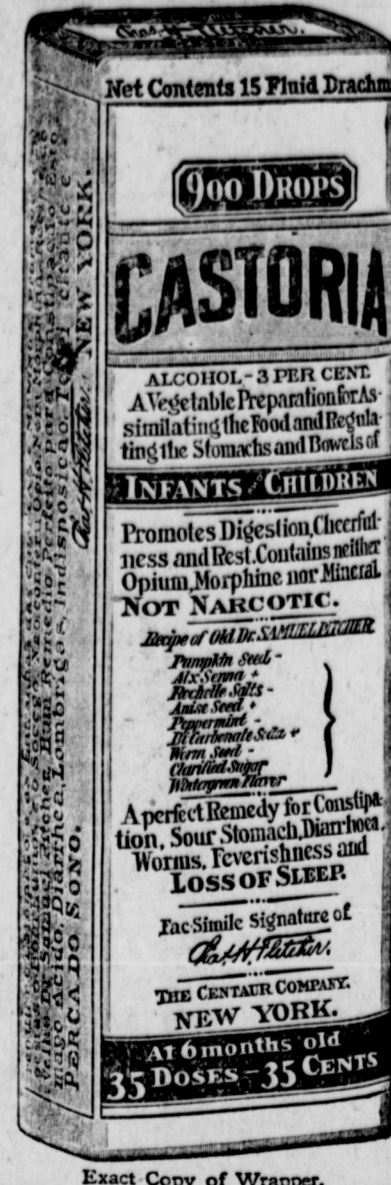
The Ohio County Board of Drainage Commissioners at a meeting regularly held on Nov., 27 1915, levied and assessed against the lands and Land owners located and within the aforesaid Allison Haynes et al. Drainage district, Ohio County, Ky., a tax or an assessment upon hands of the first class equal to \$8.94 per acre, upon lands of the second class \$5.96 and upon lands of the third class a tax of \$2.96 per acre. The sum thereby created being deemed necessary and sufficient to defray all cost of construction of the ditch or drain ordered in said action together with all other costs incident to the establishment of said drainage district.

Notice is hereby given that the assessment roll has been made and tax bills against each individual, beneficiary, has been placed within the hands of the Treasurer of Ohio County for collection. At the expiration of 30 days hereafter said assessment roll will be withdrawn from hands of said Treasurer and bonds will be issued against the lands and land owners to the amount of the unpaid assessments, plus all cost of said bond issue.

Given under our hands, this Dec., 17th, 1915.

Ohio County Board of
Drainage Commissioners.
S. T. BARNETT, Pres.
Attest: W. S. TINSLEY, Sec.

**Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA**



Exact Copy of Wrapper.

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For Infants and Children.

Mothers Know That
Genuine Castoria

Always
Bears the
Signature

of

Dr. J. C. Fletcher
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Use
For Over
Thirty Years

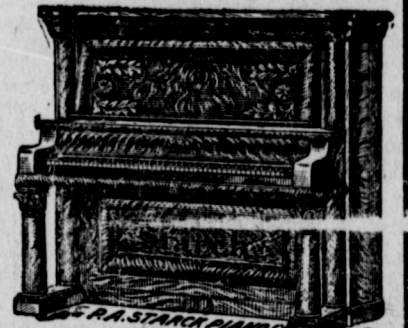
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THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

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\$100 to
\$200—
From Factory
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C. M. BARNETT, Editor and Prop.
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TELEPHONES.

Cumberland 123
Farmers' Mutual 59

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 24.

For President 1916
CHARLES W. FAIRBANKS,
of Indiana.

We are beginning to take sides with the man who said, "this life is just one darn Christmas after another."

From the news received in this country as to the conditions in Mexico it seems that things are in a worse mess than ever down there. Riots are getting to be every day occurrences and people never know when to feel safe. It seems a shame that such a state of affairs should exist and that apparently there is no solution for the problem.

The Ancona case is going the usual gait and it looks like we are not going to get any more apologies out of Austria than we did from Germany. First a hot note, then an evasive reply then another warm note, an admission that a part of the first note was correct, and then the newspapers declare that the case is settled satisfactorily to the U. S. and that Wilson did it.

It is to be hoped that next year there will be some kind of arrangements made for receiving tobacco here. The amount of money that goes to the merchants of other countries after the selling of the Ohio county tobacco crop is quite a sum and if this money were spent here in Hartford we would all see the effects of it in a way which would mean much to us.

The farmers are not satisfied with the loose leaf floor method of selling tobacco and the majority of them prefer the old way of turning it loose on the farm. The extra trouble and expense of hauling to a distant market and the fact that there is no assurance of a suitable price after the market is reached makes the tobacco a rather uncertain crop.

The tobacco crop of Ohio county should be sold at Hartford.

Argument for Upward Revision.

Across our Northern border a transformation is taking place due to the war, that constitutes a powerful argument for a revision of the Tariff upward—on a protective basis.

England is pouring millions of dollars into Canada to equip machine shops for turning out war material. Also for organizing automobile companies, weaving industries, etc., in the hope that in another year she will be able to cut down her trade with the United States and so avoid the full effects of the terrific trade balance mounting against England due to war operations in the United States.

What will become of those Canadian industrial plants fully organized and equipped after the war? They will have to be used and they will be used—to invade the American market.

Canada had much machine-made industry in the past. But her principal emphasis has been laid upon agriculture, lumbering mining and kindred enterprises. Now it is being over organized mechanically speaking. Her mechanical energies must find outlet after the war. This country, being her nearest neighbor, will bear the brunt of Canada's attempt to get rid of her surplus machine-made products.

Republican members of the House and the Senate should take these facts in mind when the Democrats open up the Tariff question this winter by bringing in emergency bills to meet the deficits and for national defense. Such bills will be open to amendment and Republicans should press amendments to them, with the view of making Tariff history down to date, in the light of the experience of the past two years of low Tariff.

Doom of British Free-Trade.

According to the report of the United States Consul C. M. Hite, at

Nottingham, England, there is a growing demand for a larger measure of Protection than that which is granted in the recently adopted British budget. The consul says:

Since the introduction of the budget law in Parliament, providing for the levying of customs duties on certain additional articles imported into the United Kingdom, there has developed a strong sentiment in Nottingham in favor of a Tariff on cotton and silk laces and embroideries. The Chamber of Commerce has taken the matter in hand and, through its chairman, has made strong representations to the chancellor of the exchequer. The two main arguments relied upon by the advocates of a Tariff are (1) That laces and embroideries are luxuries and therefore should be heavily taxed, especially at this time, in the interest of economy and to discourage as far as possible the importation of foreign goods (2) that the lace industry of Nottingham has been seriously affected by the war, and foreign laces should therefore be taxed in order to protect home industries.

Now that the Free-Trade barrier has been to some extent broken down by the Protective duties embodied in the budget for 1915, the clamor for fair Protection is certain to increase. There is no manner of doubt that Protection will be enforced as against competing products from countries now at war with Great Britain. The complete end of British Free-Trade will come with the end of the war. Then there will be no civilized nation on earth that clings to Free-Trade.

HUNDREDS OF WAR DEVICES EXAMINED BY DEPARTMENT

Washington, Dec. 22.—Inventors have been flooding the War Department with suggestions since the outbreak of the European war, the Board of Ordnance and Fortifications having reviewed an average of 300 proposals a month, according to its annual report made public today. A new system has been inaugurated under which the department heads will pass on these suggestions in the first instance, relieving the board of much useless labor, as many of them have no value.

The Board is at work, the report shows, on schemes to prevent the erosion of guns, developing new equipment for field artillery, shore control systems, submarine mines and torpedoes, range finders, searchlights, photographic apparatus and many other devices for the army. It has asked for \$300,000 to continue its work.

Among the board's recommendations is that for the purchase of the Hammond radio dynamic torpedo patents, for the acquisition and installation of which Congress has been asked to appropriate \$947,000. During the year the board examined and tested the Krupp field gun caisson designs, which have been found to be in no way superior to American patterns. Experiments with other foreign-built equipment have been delayed by the European war. Another German invention discarded was the Fontanast, a field artillery observation platform. The board found the equipment developed by the ordnance department superior.

Work is proceeding with a device invented by an officer of the coast artillery for controlling submarine mines by sound waves transmitting through the water and also with an apparatus to regulate automatically the depth of the mines. A chain projectile for shooting down barbed wire entanglements failed under test.

"Love Feast," Says Smoot.

Washington, Dec. 21.—The next Republican convention will be a "love feast," according to Senator Smoot, Utah, one of the Republican leaders of the Senate.

"The convention of 1912 and all its animosities and all its factions will be forgotten next year, Mr. Smoot said tonight. "The Republicans will be united once more. So far as the so-called 'old guard' is concerned it will support the nominee of the next convention."

"I am quite confident that if either former Senator Knox or Justice Hughes, both of whom would be supported by Colonel Roosevelt, according to report, should be nominated, he would have behind him every Republican in the country."

College Recital.

A recital will be given at the College Hall, Hartford, on Thursday evening, December 30, by Mr. O'Sullivan, of the Louisville Conservatory of Music. Mr. O'Sullivan's musical ability is well known in Hartford, as he has been here several times before. His music is strictly high class and he never fails to please his audiences. The recital is complimentary for Miss Margaret Neil, one of Hartford's most beloved women and talented musicians. The entertainment, which was gotten up by Miss Nell's old pupils, should be well patronized.

AMERICAN REPLY REACHES VIENNA

SECOND UNITED STATES NOTE IS
DELIVERED TO FOREIGN OFFICE BY PENFIELD.

Washington, Dec. 22.—The reply of the United States to Austria's note on the destruction of the Italian liner Ancona declares that the official admission of the Austrian Admiralty that the liner was torpedoed after she had stopped and while passengers still were aboard, alone is sufficient for the American demand for disavowal, reparation and punishment of the submarine commander.

Secretary Lansing's second note already probably in the hands of the Austrian Foreign Minister and made public here today, renews the demands of the United States and says the details to which Austria referred in her reply to the first American communication, are in no way essential to the discussion. It emphasizes that continuance of good relations between the two countries depends upon the action of the Austrian government. The full text of the note, which is addressed to American Ambassadors Penfield, follows:

"The Government of the United States has received the note of your Excellency relative to the sinking of the Ancona, which was delivered at Vienna on December 15, 1915, and transmitted to Washington and has given the note immediate and careful consideration. On November 15, 1915, Baron Zwiedinek, the Charge d' Affaires of the Imperial and Royal Government at Washington, transmitted to the Department of State a report of the Austro-Hungarian Admiralty with regard to the sinking of the steamship Ancona, in which it was admitted that the vessel was torpedoed after her engines had been stopped and when passengers were still on board.

"This admission alone, in the view of the Government of the United States, sufficient to fix upon the commander of the submarine which fired the torpedo the responsibility for having willfully violated the recognized law of nations and entirely disregarded those humane principles which every belligerent should observe in the conduct of war at sea.

"In view of these admitted circumstances the Government of the United States feels justified in holding that the details of the sinking of the Ancona, the weight and character of the additional testimony corroborating the Admiralty's report, and the number of Americans killed or injured are in no way essential matters of discussion. The culpability of the commander is in any case established, and the undisputed fact is that citizens of the United States were killed, injured or put in jeopardy by his lawless act.

"The rules of international law and the principles of humanity which were thus willfully violated by the commander of the submarine have been so long and so universally recognized and are so manifest from the standpoint of right and justice, that the Government of the United States does not feel called upon to debate them and does not understand the Imperial and Royal Government questions or dispute them.

"The Government of the United States therefore finds no other course open to it but to hold the Imperial and Royal Government responsible for the act of its naval commander and to renew the definite but respectful demands made in its communication of the 6th of December, 1915. It sincerely hopes that the foregoing statement of its position will enable the Imperial and Royal Government to perceive the justice of those demands and to comply with them in the same spirit of frankness and with the same concern for the good relations now existing between the United States and Austria-Hungary which prompted the Government of the United States to make them."

CONVICT LABOR GREATEST PROBLEM OF LEGISLATURE

Frankfort, Ky., Dec. 22.—In an interview here today, Dan E. O'Sullivan, chairman of the prison commission, outlined his views relative to working convicts on the public road. He said:

"With the exception of the tax and debt problem, the most important question that confronts Gov. Stanley and the general assembly, is the matter of convict labor. When the prison commissioners refused to renew the contracts for eight years they destroyed the last link in the chain that has bound Kentucky to the contract system. It only remains for the Legislature to do its duty by carrying out the mandate of the constitution.

"In the discussion of this question I only state my personal views

and do not wish to bind my associates.

"The contract for labor system can only be defended on the ground that it produces revenue and goes a long way toward making the prisons self-sustaining. It has no other virtue. The state furnishes light, heat power, shop-room and labor, gets an average of about 70 cents a day per man. This leaves a deficit in the two prisons of more than \$20,000 a year. Contract labor is an economic waste. It provides no trade for the prisoner, because he is only a cog in a vast machine that crushes all individually and leaves its victim as incapable as it found him. It takes no account of his mental or moral needs. He is the driven slave of an exacting master who, no matter what the output, always calls for more.

"When the convicts are at work on prison roads, or on the road there will be no prison contractor to interest himself in the selection of prison commissioners, to demand the removal of wardens, to dictate or defeat prison legislation, to contribute to campaign funds, or to engage in constant political activity—a consummation devoutly to be wished.

"The members of the legislature, no matter how earnest or intelligent, will not be prepared to pass an adequate law until they have acquainted themselves with the experience of other states.

"The success of road building with convict labor must be determined by the needs of the particular locality, its ability to finance the work, the material that the various counties are apt to supply, and the climate conditions, which after all, may be the determining factor. In Georgia, for instance, where an admirable system of roads is being built with convict labor, the prisoners work every day in the year, while in Kentucky the season for outdoor work should not exceed nine months. What is going to be done with the men during this period? Some will say return them to the prison and put them to work making various articles for state use. That is a good suggestion if it can be worked out practically. If the state thus goes into the manufacturing business it will have to provide machinery and expert foremen to teach the men the particular trade they must learn before their work will be of any value. It will be asked how the convict can become an expert mechanic in three months, after spending nine months of the year quarrying rock or working on the roads? That is a question the legislature and the new prison commissioners must answer.

"It is agreed that only a certain percentage of the convicts can be trusted in prison camps and on public roads without being worked in chains. In some states all the prisoners are worked in the open; in other states the men are carefully selected by the wardens, and, even then, many of them escape. Kentucky can only learn by experience. Often life men can be trusted outside the walls without guards when a petty thief, or housebreaker could not be trusted at all. The personal equation must be considered in dealing with convicts. Those guilty of the worst crimes frequently have a high sense of honor.

"Two years ago the prison commissioners visited the states of Georgia, North Carolina, Virginia and West Virginia and made a thorough study of the convicts on the road problem as it was being worked out in those states. We have gathered full information from all the other states where the contract labor system in prisons has been abolished. These facts are too voluminous to be embodied in this brief statement, but we will be glad to cooperate with Gov. Stanley and the coming general assembly in any plans they may have for writing into the laws of the state the mandate of the constitution, and will furnish them with the information in our possession, together with our individual views on convict labor, gained from more than three years' experience.

"Owing to the contracts now in force there will be only a few hundred men who can be worked on the public roads in 1916, and they will not be available until July or August. In the summer of 1917 all contracts for prison labor will have expired, save the Hoge-Montgomery contract for the labor of 400 prisoners, which will remain in force until January, 1919, under a contract made with the former prison board. This will leave the entire prison population, with the exception of the 400 held by the above contract to be assigned to road work, or to be employed on the farms or within the prison walls manufacturing articles for the state. The coming legislature must devise a plan that will keep approximately 1,800 prisoners profitably employed. The prison commissioners derive their power from the general assembly, and whatever laws are passed on this subject must be comprehensive. This is a

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ready to help load up old

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48-lb. Sack Swans Down Flour.....\$1.60	50-lbs. Pure Hog Lard.....\$5.50
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4 Cans good Pink Salmon.....35c	3-lbs. Apricots.....30c
3 Cans Tomatoes.....25c	10-lbs. Cal. Pink Beans.....45c
2 Cans Oysters.....15c	10-lbs. Cal. Lima Beans.....75c
2 Cans Hopline.....15c	10-lbs. Navy Beans.....75c
2 Cans Kraut.....15c	1 Doz. Jumbo Pickles.....15c
2 Cans Corn.....15c	1 Bottle Sewing Machine Oil.....5c
2 Cans early June Peas.....15c	3 Bottles Pure Extract.....25c
7 Pkg. Egg Noodles.....25c	3 Cans Peaches.....25c
9 Bars Swift Pride Soap.....25c	10-lbs. 15c Coffee.....\$1.15
8 Bars Lenox Soap.....25c	10-lbs. 20c Coffee.....\$1.70
7 Bars Clean Easy Soap.....25c	3 Cans B. D. Coffee.....95c
	3 Cans Crescent Coffee.....\$1.00
	3 Cans Steel Cut Coffee.....70c

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ACTON BROS., Hartford, Ky.

good place to say that the laws now on the statute books governing the prisoners are inadequate, carelessly written, often contradictory, and very much in need of complete revision.

"If great care is not shown the change from the contract system will entail great loss on the state. The average yearly expense of running the two prisons is as follows: Frankfort reformatory, \$215,000; Eddyville penitentiary, \$128,000. The question arises will it be necessary to maintain two prisons when the convicts are placed on the road? At Frankfort the population is over 1,400, but when the road camps are established there will be only 400 men under contract there, and such other prisoners as are employed in the kitchens, dining rooms, etc. This will leave room for fully 900 men. At Eddyville there will be no men under contract.

"If the state was run as a business enterprise by business men, at the first meeting of the board of directors the order would go out to reduce expenses by closing one of the

prisons, and save the state at least \$75,000 a year. This suggestion will naturally not be received with favor either at Eddyville or Frankfort. However, it is plain that when the convicts are put on the roads we will need only one prison. It is up to the legislature to find a way out of the difficulty.

"From the short conference I have had with Governor Stanley I feel confident that he will bring to the prison problem an inquiring trained mind and a sincere purpose to deal with it as a business proposition, without reference to any political exigency that may arise. He is going to demand efficiency in every department, and his present plans are as comprehensive as they are practical."

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THE FAIR DEALERS

Mr. Arthur Petty has purchased the restaurant stock of Mr. L. T. (Kelly) Riley and added same to his own restaurant property.

Mr. A. C. Porter, Circuit Court Clerk-elect, has come to Hartford and will bring his mother later. He goes into office January 1.

The stork visited the home of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Long, Hartford, Route 1, on December 11 and left a fine 12-lb boy—James Delbert.

Mrs. J. W. Jones and daughter, Ann Elizabeth, of Murray arrived Saturday to spend the holidays with her mother, Mrs. Laura Stevens.

Cranberries, Celery, Fruits, Fancy Candies and everything that is required for a nice holiday dinner can be had at,
ACTON BROS.

FOR SALE—GOOD VALUE IN farm land, small or large farm to suit purchasers; only sold to settle estate; easy terms. J. L. Hawes, Maceo, Ky.

Late Xmas and New Year shoppers will find an excellent line of Jewelry at Tappan's. We prepared for you this year, and will leave it to you if our prices are not lower than you ever saw. 2512

There will be Christmas trees at all the churches in Hartford tonight and also there will be tree entertainments at the school in the rooms of Misses Katie Pendleton, Gorin Flenner and Elizabeth Moore this afternoon.

The recital given by the pupils of Mrs. Virgil Elgin at College Hall Monday evening was very much enjoyed by a large audience. The numbers rendered were from the very best composers and the vocal talent displayed was excellent.

Mr. F. L. Felix, the publisher of the Hartford Herald, has been appointed clerk of the committee of the District of Columbia. Until he can get his business affairs in shape to take up his new duties Mr. Douglas Felix, his son, will fill the place. The many friends of Mr. Felix here will be sorry to see him leave. They all wish him well and congratulate him on his appointment.

The Maccabees had a great time at their supper last Thursday evening. A. Petty who runs the restaurant furnished the eats and was complimented by everyone present on the menu. The committee also deserve credit for the way the expense of the affair was managed. A number of good speeches were made and the one delivered by commander-elect A. D. Kirk was especially good.

Mr. H. B. Ross, who for a number of months past has acted as stenographer for County Judge John B. Wilson, left last week for Noblesville, Ind., where he will enter a business college as teacher of stenography, bookkeeping and commercial law. Mr. Ross is talented in this line of work and will "make good." While here he made many friends who hate very much to give up his excellent companionship.

MORE MUNITIONS OF WAR NEEDED

London, Dec. 21.—David Lloyd-George, Minister of Munitions gave an account of his stewardship in the House of Commons last night. Beginning with the oft-repeated story of the insufficiency of munitions in the early days of the war, and the history of the establishment of his department to remedy the situation the minister gradually warmed to his subject and reached the climax with the declaration that the success of the allies in the war depends on the attitude of organized labor—whether it will allow the government to recruit a sufficient number of skilled men for the factories which the munitions department has brought into being.

"We want 80,000 skilled men and from 200,000 to 300,000 unskilled men for these new factories," he said. "We must reduce the proportion of our orders which go abroad, and develop our home resources. Upon the supply of labor depends, I think, our success in this war. Upon this depends whether we can reduce the cost of the war by scores of millions of pounds. Upon this depends whether we can supply our troops with the right sort of guns and enable them to make next year's campaign a success."

"Here only organized labor can help us. We have done our best to get skilled labor by the system of munitions' volunteers. It is no use my going into the question of why we got only 5,000 or 6,000 men, although that story may have to be told later. "The whole question depends upon organized labor. Unless it allows us to put unskilled workers on the work which hitherto has been the monopoly of skilled labor, we cannot perform this task. There can be only one appeal, namely, to patriotism. Victory depends on this. Hundreds of thousands of precious lives depend on labor's answer. "It is a question whether we are

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going to bring the war to an end in a year, or longer long in the blood-stained path. Labor has the answer."

Earlier in his speech Mr. Lloyd-George admitted that there was a bad shortage in the British munitions supply in the first year of the war, but declared that the present situation was quite a different matter. Last May the British were turning out only 2,500 high explosive shells daily against the German's quarter of a million.

"Here is the situation now," he said. "Quantity of shells fired in the recent September operation was enormous. The battle lasted days, even weeks, yet there was no shortage of shells. This was the result of four months' careful husbanding. Yet we replaced the whole amount in a month and hope soon to be in a position to replace a like quantity in a week."

Without giving definite figures the Minister forecasted the output of many guns of the largest size, and later declared that the output of machine guns had increased five fold since June and that the output of hand grenades forty fold, while more trench mortars were produced every fortnight than an entire first year of the war. Continuing, he said:

"There have been other developments of our work which I dare not mention. There has been valuable experimental work of a kind better not discussed. As to explosives, we shall be able to continue to supply ourselves and our allies."

"As to economy, I may cite as an example new contracts for gun ammunition, which is the principle item of expenditure—the cost of eighteen pounder shells has been reduced 40 per cent. and of 4-5-inch howitzer shells 30 per cent."

"It is too early to talk of the danger of overproduction. In the last great battle, although there was a tremendous accumulation of ammunition, the generals stated that with the quantity of ammunition they would have achieved twenty times the result. Two hundred million rounds, or the cost of only forty days of war, would produce an enormous quantity of munitions. If you had that quantity at the right moment the war might be won in forty days; whereas, without it, the war might be prolonged perhaps 400 days."

"With regard to munitions, what is spared in money is spilled in blood. If there are risks to be taken let them be risks to the pockets of the taxpayers and not to the lives of men."

James Henry Thomas, labor member from Derby and assistant secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants, speaking for the labor party after Mr. Lloyd-George had concluded said that organized labor would be found willing follow wherever the Minister of Munitions led if their rights were properly guaranteed.

"Every appeal that has been made to the workmen," he said "has been met. The workmen are not unmindful of their responsibilities. What the Minister ought to do is to pass a bill guaranteeing to trade unions the re-establishment of the status quo at the termination of the war."

Youthful Bandits Hold Up Merchant.

Paul Ulrich, owner of a creamery at 2001 West Jefferson, was held up in his store at the point of a revolver at 7 o'clock last night by two youthful bandits who took nine pennies from his trousers pocket and fled without touching the cash register.

The robbers wore no masks and it is believed they were amateurs who lost their nerve before they accomplished their purpose. Ulrich was alone in the creamery when one of them came in and ask for some milk. The robber's confederate slipped through the front door while the proprietor's back was turned again to the counter. The dairyman did not report the case to the police.

UNCLE TOMMY IS NEARING CENTURY

Viola, Wis.—If men are only as old as they feel then Uncle Tommy Edwards, of Viola, is only about twenty-five although the records say he was President. His father crossed the Mississippi in Daniel Boone's company and was living twelve miles from Boonesville, Mo., on February 16, 1816, when the baby, who was named Thomas Jefferson Edwards, was born. The baby was of pioneer stock on both sides; his mother was a Tipton and a cousin of Davy Crockett.

Edwards enlisted as son as he heard that Fort Sumter had been fired upon. His company became part of the Army of the Potomac, and he passed uninjured through all the fighting in which that army took part. Seven young men from his town were in the same company, and he was a big brother to them and watched over them all through the war.

Two or three of these boys tell stories of how Uncle Tommy saved their lives, but he explains it differently. He says:

"Our people were praying people, and two or three times a week they met and prayed for our safety." His voice trembled as he continued: "Everyone of us came home, and four of the seven are still alive."

Uncle Tommy has offered his services to his country in three wars. He was enrolled for the Mexican war, but the company was over-enlisted, so all married men were sent home. He offered to go to the Spanish war, but, of course, was too old to be accepted.

Although Mr. Edwards is so soon to be a century old, no one thinks of applying the adjective "venerable" to him. From one end of the Kickapoo Valley to the other he is known as Uncle Tommy. Everyone for miles around counts on going to his birthday parties. For twenty-eight years it has been the custom for all his friends to come with baskets full of good things to help him celebrate his natal day. For more than six months he has been inviting everyone he meets to his centennial birthday.

He attributes his long life to the fact that he always tries to be cheerful and does not think of himself as old.

"Why, bless your heart," he says with a hearty laugh, "I'm not old. I'm going to get married on my one hundredth birthday, if I can find anyone who wants to take a boy to raise. I asked one widow, but she said she was afraid I wouldn't walk the way I should go after she took all the trouble of raising me."

He chuckled at the joke, but then said with a little shake in his voice: "Of course, that's just fun. There never was but one woman for me, and she left me seven years ago."

Potatoes as Hog Feed.

On account of the low prices of potatoes in any section farmers have been seeking information as to the possibility of feeding them to hogs.

Many experiments have been conducted in Germany and other foreign countries as well as a few in the United States to determine the value of potatoes as feed for swine. In Ireland and Germany farmers feed large quantities of potatoes annually. From experimental data it has been concluded that 4 to 4 1-2 bushels of potatoes when cooked are equal to about one bushel of corn for putting gains on hogs. Therefore, if corn is worth 80 cents a bushel, potatoes when fed to hogs would be worth only 15 to 20 cents a bushel. There may, however, be instances where it would be more advantageous for the farmer to feed to hogs right on his own place at least part of his crop rather than to haul these potatoes to an already overloaded market.

According to the consensus of opinion potatoes are fed to the

best advantage when cooked or steamed and mixed with other feeds. Experiments in which raw potatoes were fed alone have been reported. In certain instances the raw potatoes are said to have caused scours. However, raw potatoes in small quantities and in a diet lacking succulence may be conducive to health in pigs.

In cooking potatoes only enough mealy mash and prevent burning. The resultant meal should then be mixed with corn meal or other grain supplement. Tankage, skim milk, or meat meal would probably add to the profit of the mixture. Potatoes when prepared in the manner described and under the conditions mentioned can often be fed to pigs with advantage.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

FINANCIAL STATUS OF THE TOWN OF HARTFORD

When Mayor J. C. Iler was inducted into office as mayor of the town of Hartford the total indebtedness of the town was more than \$20,000 dollars. This debt has been decreased by good management and close observance of the financial end of the business to \$14,355.82.

The following is the report of the financial condition of our city.

Indebtedness City of Hartford, 1916.
Bonded indebtedness
sewer fund\$12,600.00
Bank of Hartford note... 2,851.76
J. D. Duke note..... 826.65
U. S. Fidelity Co..... 360.17
Ky. Light & Power Co.... 952.65

Total\$17,591.23
Cash in City Treasurer's hands\$ 456.34
Cash in S. F. Comr. hands 1,832.81
Cash in Cemetery fund... 946.26

Total\$ 3,235.41
Bonded and City indebtedness\$17,591.23
Cash on hands in different funds 3,235.41

Bal. total indebtedness \$14,355.82
J. C. ILER,
Mayor.

DR. O. E. HART VETERINARY SURGEON BEAVER DAM, KY.

Office James Taylor's Livery Barn.

GUNS! GUNS!



I CARRY IN STOCK A LARGE
LINE OF

Shot Guns, Rifles

TARGET GUNS,
AMMUNITION, SHELLS, ETC.

And respectfully request you to call and see the largest line of Shot Guns, Rifles, Ammunition, Shells, &c., ever brought to Hartford.

Goods the Best and Prices
the Lowest.

U. S. Carson
GROCERYMAN,
HARTFORD, KY.

Hartford Republican.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 24.

L., H. & ST. L. R. R. TIME TABLE.

No. 113 due at Ellimitch 8:32 p. m.
No. 110 due at Ellimitch 7:30 a. m.
No. 112 Lv. Ellimitch .. 3:40 p. m.
Ar. Irvington .. 5:35 p. m.
Lv. Irvington .. 5:56 p. m.
Ar. Louisville .. 7:40 p. m.
No. 111 Lv. Louisville .. 8:35 a. m.
Ar. Irvington .. 10:06 a. m.
Lv. Irvington .. 10:40 a. m.
Ar. Ellimitch ... 1:04 p. m.

M., H. & E. R. R. TIME TABLE.

South Bound, No. 115—
Due at Hartford.....8:45 a. m.
North Bound, No. 114—
Due at Hartford.....6:15 p. m.
(Both "Mixed Trains.")

Buy your Fresh Oysters from J. C. Iler.

Buy your Fresh Oysters from J. C. Iler.

Christmas Goods at Ohio County Drug Co.

For American wire Fence, call on U. S. Carson. 10tf

Fresh Oysters in any quantity at E. D. Thomas.

For Ship Stuff and feeding Oats see Acton Bros.

Fresh Oysters, large and fine, at Petty's Restaurant.

For an appreciative gift, go to the Ohio County Drug Co.

Mrs. E. E. Birkhead was in Owensboro first of the week.

Fruit Baskets and Fancy Candies galore at Iler's Grocery.

Fruit Baskets and Fancy Candies galore at Iler's Grocery.

Mrs. Maggie Griffin is the guest of relatives near Owensboro.

For big bargains in Real Estate see Holbrook & Parks, Hartford, Ky. 7tf

Mr. Levi Coleman of Chatanooga was the guest of relatives here this week.

Mr. D. Luce is still unable to be out. He has been sick for quite awhile.

Mr. Lum Iglehart has returned home from a visit to relatives at Owensboro.

Rabbits Wanted—Will pay \$ 1-3cts apiece for drawn rabbits, heads on. Must not be shot to pieces.

W. E. ELLIS & BRO.

Misses Lucile Pirtle and Wianie Simmerman spent the day in Owensboro Monday.

Cranberries, Celery and all that is helpful in preparing a good dinner at Iler's Grocery.

Cranberries, Celery and all that is helpful in preparing a good dinner at Iler's Grocery.

Mr. Shelby Stevens arrived home Saturday from Louisville to spend the holidays with his mother.

Mrs. Willie Smith entertained quite a number of her friends at her home on Clay St. Tuesday evening.

If you don't think Santa Claus has been to see us just come and take a peep.
ACTON BROS.

The finest line of Box Candies ever shown in Hartford at Iler's Grocery. Beautifully put up.

Just take a look at those beautiful Box Candies at Iler's Grocery. Make the finest Christmas Presents.

The finest line of Box Candies ever shown in Hartford at Iler's Grocery. Beautifully put up.

Just take a look at those beautiful Box Candies at Iler's Grocery. Make the finest Christmas Presents.

Miss Poppie Nail, who has been very ill the past few weeks of bronchial trouble, is slowly improving.

Join Cleve Iler's Rotary Club and get the benefit of the 40 or 50 new books which will be put in the first of the year.

Special Christmas boxes of Lowney's Candies at Iler's Grocery, ranging from 50c to \$5 per box. Finest you ever saw.

Buy your girl a subscription to Iler's Rotary Library for a Christmas present. Something new and good. Come and see.

Fine line of light Hardware—Pocket Knives, Scissors, &c., suitable for Christmas presents—at Iler's Grocery.

Join Cleve Iler's Rotary Club and get the benefit of 40 or 50 new books which will be put in the first of the year.

Special Christmas boxes of Lowney's Candies at Iler's Grocery, ranging from 50c to \$5 per box. Finest you ever saw!

I have a stock of groceries that I want to close out. Prices right. Come and see for yourself.
22tf.
U. S. CARSON.

Buy your girl a subscription to Iler's Rotary Library for a Christmas present. Something new and good. Come and see.

BRITISH FINANCIERS FACE A PROBLEM

PAYMENT OF COMMISSIONS FOR
SALES OF SECURITIES PUZZLING THEM.

The question of whether brokers would be paid a commission for the sale of American securities under the plan of Reginald McKenna, Chancellor of the Exchequer for the mobilization of such securities has taken the treasury authorities rather by surprise, the point not having been considered before hand at all, according to the financial column of the Times. Its importance however, is fully recognized now that it has been brought to notice, and it is stated that some arrangement will be made to meet the case.

The financial expert of the Morning Post suggests that the government might take advantage of Mr. McKenna's plan to help finance the war. The writer proposes that the 5 per cent. exchequer bonds needed to acquire the American securities might be created by an issue to the public, with the intimation that subscribers could pay for them either in cash or approved American or Canadian securities.

In this way, he says, the issue would serve the double purpose of obtaining securities and cash for war purposes, which would save off the necessity of issuing a fresh war loan that would probably have to be issued on a 5 per cent. basis, giving holders of the previous 4 1/2 per cent loan the right of conversion into the new loan. The holders of the previous war loans would have no right of conversion in case the issue were in short term exchequer bonds.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out all obligations made by him. NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, Toledo, O. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75 cents per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

SUE WISCONSIN PAPER FOR REFUSING SPACE

Ever hear of a "country" publisher being sued because he wouldn't accept advertising? That's what happened to one of the Hartford, Wis., publishers, according to reports in newspaper circles. The following is clipped from one of our exchanges:

Hartford, Wis.—Robert J. Winter, a Milwaukee clothing merchant, has commenced suit for \$15,000 against the publishers of the Hartford Times and several local retailers, alleging that the defendants conspired to prevent him from securing newspaper advertising which he asserts was necessary to carry out his business.

Winter was engaged in selling clothing throughout the county last February and claims that the Times refused to sell him advertising space after Hartford merchants named in the suit had threatened to boycott the paper if Winter's advertising was carried. As a consequence Winter says he suffered damages of \$5,000, and he asks the punitive damages of \$10,000 be added.

The Lake City, Minn., Leader commenting on the above through its columns, says:

Here is an item that may be of interest to local business men who object to Lake City papers accepting advertising from outside merchants. It isn't uncommon for Lake City news papers to be solicited for outside business, but it is uncommon for them to accept advertising that in any way detracts from the business of the home merchants. Lake City merchants sell their goods to whom they please, and if they can get a dollar from some person in some other town it is considered good business on their part—but if either of the Lake City papers run an advertisement for Red Wing, Winona or the Twin City merchants, it would be considered a breach of trust and a just cause for a boycott similar to the one reported.

England Sober and Free.

The new licensing order of the Liquor Control board, which comes into force at the close of the present month, was not unexpected by the public or by the trade.

Mr. Hodge, M. P., a member of the Control Board, received in his capacity as secretary of a trade union organization, a circular asking for his support in a movement against the new restrictions. Mr. Hodge wrote that the regulations had not been framed with any idea of interfering with the working-class liberties. They were agreed upon in the interests of the workers engaged on munitions work, and he invited those

who disagreed with the view he took to go to the Control Board and obtain the evidence in their possession as to the necessity for then enacting.

"There has been a considerable diminution in the number of both the prosecutions and the convictions for drunkenness," says Lord d'Abernon, the chairman of the Central Control Board, in the first report of the Minister of Munitions on the work of that body which was issued yesterday.

The report says that many witnesses, speaking of their own areas, mention improved public order, a better condition in the streets, and an improved condition of the children. The board have received evidence that money which was formerly spent in excessive drinking is now either deposited in savings banks or used to improve the home.

An interesting corroboration of the improvement in general conditions is the fact reported by observers that the general trade of these scheduled areas has been particularly good in articles commonly required by the working classes; the inference being that the trades which cater for these requirements have profited by a division of purchasing power.

With regard to the efficiency of workmen and the increase of output, some time is required before an opinion can properly be expressed. Up to the present few reports have been received from firms engaged in the manufacture of munitions. Time-keeping appears better in certain areas reports have been received indicating an improved condition of the men coming to work in the morning. Reports from the harbor cities state that great improvements in working conditions has resulted from the board's action. Drunkenness among sailors, firemen and dock laborers has diminished, and ships are able to get away with much less delay.

It is understood that an extensive scheme of canteens is to be established in all areas where workers are employed on national work. As these canteens will be exempted from the new Order it is hoped that those employed on dock and transport work and others engaged in what are dubbed "dry" industries will in consequence be persuaded to forsake the public house for the official canteen.

Wintering Idle Horses.

At this time of the year practically all the heavy work on most farms has been finished, and with the approach of winter horses are more or less idle. Since idle horses give no return in labor performed, the feeding should be as economical as possible, and proper care should be taken of the animals in order that they may be in the best possible condition for work in the early spring.

Horses should not be confined to the barn during the winter on a liberal supply of grain. It is far better to "rough" them through the cold months. They should be given the run of the yard lot during the day. This should be provided with a protected shed, one that is thoroughly dry and well provided with bedding. While nature does her part and protects the horse with a heavy coat of hair during the cold months, the shed is necessary in order to afford the necessary shelter and protection against rains, snow, and cold winds. Winter winds come mostly from the north and northwest, and the shed should be so situated and constructed as to give the proper protection from this quarter.

In the feeding of idle horses the high-priced feeds should be avoided in order to keep them in proper condition at the lowest cost. It has been found that idle horses do very well on a winter feed consisting of all the hay, oat straw, cornstalks, or sorghums they will consume, so that little grain is necessary. Idleness also permits of a more thorough mastication of the feed, thus insuring proper digestion.

From six to eight weeks before the spring work is started the horse should be put at light work and started on a small grain ration in order that they may be in proper condition for the work required of them. The grain ration may then be gradually increased until the regular allowance has been reached for the working season.

Growing colts require considerable protein. They should be so fed as to secure proper development and at a minimum cost. Rough feed, such as clean mixed hay, alfalfa, or clover, may be fed along with a mixture of bran, oats and corn.

From Now Until the Polls Close.

Bryan may talk peace and Wilson may talk preparedness, but we are going to talk protection to home industries from now until the polls close in November of 1916. There is no other issue before the American people. The Republican party has always given good times and plenty of work at living wages by the tariff road and that's good enough for us. —Albia (La.) Union.

HAD DESIGNS UPON THE PANAMA CANAL

New York, Dec. 21.—An intimation that agents of a foreign nation may have had designs on the Panama canal as part of their active propaganda, came to light here this afternoon.

It was learned that Federal agents are pursuing an angle of plotting in this country which may show that the Panama canal was involved in the conspirators' activities.

Capt. William B. Orly, of the New York branch of the Secret Service, admitted that another arrest is expected in the case, but would say no more.

Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, today concluded his testimony before the Federal grand jury which is investigating the alleged activities of Labor's National Peace Council, in connection with the Franz Von Hintelen conspiracy to foment strikes in American munition plants. After he left the grand jury room Mr. Gompers held a long conference with United States Attorney Marshall, and at the conclusion of this he said:

"I told the grand jury that what I had seen going on in regard to the fomenting of strikes was an industrial as well as a moral wrong, and was against the interests of the United States.

"Moreover, it was exceedingly likely to lead us into war without in any way helping to end the European war. To my mind it was not so much a matter of the violation of the law as it was a grave injury to our country. Everything I have done in this matter has been actuated by a desire to save our people."

Laughter Aids Digestion.

Laughter is one of the most healthful exertions; it is of great help to digestion. A still more effectual help is a dose of Chamberlain's Tablets. If you should be troubled with indigestion give them a trial. They only cost a quarter. Obtainable everywhere.

War Without Pain.

Pain is a visitor to every home and usually it comes quite unexpectedly. But you are prepared for every emergency if you keep a bottle of Sloan's Liniment handy. It is the greatest pain killer ever discovered. Simply laid on the skin—no rubbing required—it drives the pain away. It is really wonderful.

Mervin H. Soister, Berkeley, Cal., writes: "Last Saturday, after tramping around the Panama Exposition with wet feet, I came home with my neck so stiff that I couldn't turn. I applied Sloan's Liniment freely and went to bed. To my surprise, next morning the stiffness had almost disappeared, four hours after the second application I was as good as new." March, 1915. All Druggists. 25c. 1

SPECIAL OFFER

DAILY
Louisville Herald
And The
REPUBLICAN
By Mail One Year at The Special Price of
\$3.00

Kentucky's greatest newspaper delivered at your home each day including your home paper, at the price of \$3.00.

This Offer Positively Expires Feb. 28, 1916.

BE PREPARED



POPULAR MECHANICS MAGAZINE
300 ARTICLES—300 ILLUSTRATIONS
KEEP informed of the World's Progress in Engineering, Mechanics and Invention. For Father and Son and All the Family. It appeals to all classes—Old and Young—Men and Women. It is the Favorite Magazine in thousands of homes throughout the world. Our Foreign Correspondents are constantly on the watch for things new and interesting and it is written so you can understand it.
The Shop Notes Department (20 Pages) contains Practical Hints for Shop Work and easy ways for the layman to do things around the home.
Amateur Mechanics (17 Pages) for the Boys and Girls who like to make things, tells how to make Wire, Clocks, Jewels, Road Furniture, Engines, Boats, Saw, and Telegraph Outlines, etc. Contains instructions for the Mechanic, Carpenter and Sportsman.
\$1.50 PER YEAR. SINGLE COPIES, 15c.
Order from your newsdealer or direct from the publisher.
Sample copy will be sent on request.
POPULAR MECHANICS MAGAZINE
6 No. Michigan Avenue, CHICAGO

We Knock the Spots Out of Things Ladies' and Men's Garments

French Dry Cleaned and Pressed in a Superior Manner.

Send us your Garments and Have Them

CLEANED CLEAN

Packages called for and delivered.

THE ELITE PRESSING CLUB

A. Iva Nall, Prop.

HARTFORD, KENTUCKY.

Farm For Sale.

Eighty acres of good land containing dwelling, barn and other outbuildings, situated on Hartford and Rockport road. Well and spring on farm. Church and schoolhouse near. For price, terms, etc., call or address
BARNETT & SON, Agts.
Hartford, Ky.

WILL FILL A WANT!

Since the suspension of the Louisville Weekly Courier-Journal, there has been quite a demand for a weekly Kentucky newspaper that gives all the more important state news, as well as the general news, crisp editorials, good stories, timely cartoons and illustrations.

There is no such excellent paper as the—
Twice-a-Week

Owensboro Messenger
(Edited by Urey Woodson.)

It comes every Wednesday and Saturday, (16 pages a week or more), and is up-to-date in every regard.

Try the **Twice-a-Week Messenger** for a year in connection with the **Hartford Republican**.

Both papers, one year for \$1.50. All clubbing subscriptions should be addressed to **Republican, Hartford, Ky.**

MEMORIALS IN



GEORGIA MARBLE

GUARANTEED SERVICE
One hundred per cent value. "Special work for W. O. W."
W. F. STEVENS,
R. F. D. 7. Hartford, Ky.
Representing Continental Marble & Granite Co.

Planters House

—Operated by—

Planters Hotel Company

Under New Management

T. QUISENBERRY.

Rates \$1.00, \$1.25 and \$1.50 per Day
Meals 25 Cents.

Best in the city for the money.
Special attention to the traveling public.

OWENSBORO, KY.



McCALL PATTERNS
Celebrated for style, perfect fit, simplicity and reliability nearly 40 years. Sold in nearly every city and town in the United States and Canada, or by mail direct. More sold than any other make. Send for free catalogue.

More subscribers than any other fashion magazine—million a month. Invaluable. Latest styles, patterns, dressmaking, millinery, plain sewing, fancy needlework, hairdressing, etiquette, good stories, etc. Only 50 cents a year (worth double), including a free pattern. Subscribe today, or send for sample copy.

WONDERFUL INDUCEMENTS
to Agents. Postal brings premium catalogue and new cash price offers. Address
McCALL CO., 229 to 240 W. 27th St., NEW YORK

HOTEL POWHATAN WASHINGTON D.C.

HOTEL OF AMERICAN IDEALS

In a city where good hotels abound, the Powhatan heads the list. It is first in the hearts of its countrymen.

The Powhatan is refined, exclusive, and restful. Its excellent location on Pennsylvania Avenue, 14th and H Streets, makes it a desirable headquarters for bridal couples, tourist parties, conventions, schools and colleges.

The Powhatan attracts the people of culture and education. Its proximity to State, War and Navy Departments, also to many points of historical interest, makes this hotel especially attractive to a discriminating public.

The Powhatan offers rooms with detached bath at \$1.50, \$2.00 and up. Rooms with private bath, \$2.50, \$3.00 and up. Write for booklet with map.
CLIFFORD M. LEWIS,
Manager.

SPECIAL TO WOMEN

The most economical, cleansing and germicidal of all antiseptics is

Paxtine

A soluble Antiseptic Powder to be dissolved in water as needed.

As a medicinal antiseptic for douches in treating catarrh, inflammation or ulceration of nose, throat, and that caused by feminine ill it has no equal. For ten years the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. has recommended Paxtine in their private correspondence with women, which proves its superiority. Women who have been cured say it is "worth its weight in gold." At druggists. 50c. large box, or by mail. The Paxton Toilet Co., Boston, Mass.

Directory

Ohio County

Circuit Court—T. F. Birkhead, Judge; Ben D. Hingo, Attorney; W. P. Midkiff, Jailer; E. G. Barrass, Clerk; E. E. Birkhead, Master Commissioner; R. T. Collins, Trustee Jury Fund; S. O. Keown, Sheriff, Hartford. Deputies—S. A. Bratcher, office deputies—Mrs. S. O. Keown at Gilmore Keown. Court convenes first Monday in February and continues three weeks; third Monday in April, two weeks; third Monday in October, two weeks.

County Court—John B. Wilson, Judge; W. C. Blankenship, Clerk; C. E. Smith, Attorney, Hartford. Court convenes first Monday in each month.

Quarterly Court—Begins on the first Monday in every month. Court of Calms—Convenes first Tuesday in January and first Tuesday in October.

Other County Officers—C. S. Moxley, Surveyor, Fordville, Ky.; R. F. D. No. 2; Tom Hines, Assessor, Olaton, Ky.; Ozma Shults, Superintendent, Hartford; Dr. A. B. Riley, Coroner, Hartford; T. H. Benton, Road Engineer, Hartford.

JUSTICES COURTS.
Ed. Shown, Hartford, Tuesday after 3d Monday in March, Tuesday after 3d Monday in June, Tuesday after 3d Monday in September, Tuesday after 3d Monday in December.

L. A. McDaniel, Rockport, Friday after 3d Monday in March, Friday after 3d Monday in June, Friday after 3d Monday in September, Friday after 3d Monday in December.

S. W. Leach, Cromwell, Wednesday after 3d Monday in March, Wednesday after 3d Monday in June, Wednesday after 3d Monday in September, Wednesday after 3d Monday in December.

R. C. Tichenor, Centertown, Saturday after 3d Monday in each month.

Winson Smith, Select, Tuesday after 2d Monday in March, Tuesday after 2d Monday in May, Tuesday after 3d Monday in August, Tuesday after 2d Monday in November.

W. S. Dean, Dundee, Wednesday after the second Monday in March, Wednesday after 2d Monday in May, Wednesday after 3d Monday in August, Wednesday after 2d Monday in November.

Ben F. Rice, Fordville, Tuesday after 2d Monday in March, Thursday after 2d Monday in May, Thursday after 2d Monday in August, Thursday after 2d Monday in November.

Ben W. Taylor, Ralph, Friday after 2d Monday in March, Friday after 2d Monday in May, Friday after 3d Monday in August, Friday after 2d Monday in November.

HARTFORD POLICE COURT.
O. C. Martin, Judge; McDowell A. Feole, City Attorney; J. P. Stevens, Marshal; Court convenes second Monday in each month.

City Council—J. C. Her, Mayor; R. T. Collins, Clerk; J. E. Boan, Treasurer. Members of Council—J. C. Bennett, Capt. A. D. White, A. E. Pate, W. H. Gillespie, W. H. Barnes, C. M. Crowe.

Hartford Board Education—J. H. R. Carson, Ch'm'n.; C. M. Barnett, Sec.; E. W. Ford, Treas.; R. T. Collins, J. D. Duke.

Professional

Otto C. Martin
Attorney at Law
HARTFORD, KY.

Will practice his profession in this and adjoining counties. Commercial and Criminal Practice a Specialty.

Barnes & Smith
Attorneys at Law
HARTFORD, KY.

Messrs. W. H. Barnes and C. S. Smith announce that they have formed a partnership for the general practice of law, except criminal and divorce cases, Mr. Smith being County Attorney is prevented from practicing such cases. Mr. Barnes will individually accept such practice. Offices in Hartford Republican building, Hartford, Ky.

T. WADE STRATTON OTTO C. MARTIN
Columbia, Ky. Hartford, Ky.

STRATTON & MARTIN
Attorneys at Law

CROMWELL, - KY.

Will practice his profession in this and adjoining counties. Collections. Commercial and Criminal Practice a Specialty. Prompt and vigorous service. Notary in office.

PATENTS

and TRADE-MARKS promptly obtained in all countries or no fee. We obtain PATENTS THAT PAY, advertise them thoroughly, at our expense, and help you to success.

Send model, photo or sketch for FREE report on patentability. 30 year practice. SURE PASSING REFERENCE. For free guide book on Profitable Patents write to
603-605 Seventh Street WASHINGTON, D. C.

D. SWIFT & CO.

Collier's

The National Weekly

First Time in Clubs

Until this year Collier's has been sold at \$5.50. Now the price is \$2.50 and we have secured a concession whereby we can offer it at a still further reduction in connection with this publication.

Special Offer to Our Readers

Recognizing the great demand for Collier's at the new price, we have made arrangements to offer it and our own publication at one price for the price of Collier's alone. This is a limited offer and must be taken advantage of promptly.

What You Get in Collier's

Collier's is the one big, independent, fearless weekly of the whole country. Not only is it the good citizen's handbook but it is also a magazine for the whole family. Among the things that a year's subscription gives are:

1000 Editorials
600 News Photos
250 Short Articles
150 Short Stories
100 Illustrated Features
2 Complete Novels

Collier's . . . \$2.50 Both for only
Hartford Republican \$2.50

KILL THE COUGH AND CURE THE LUNGS

WITH **Dr. King's**

New Discovery

FOR COUGHS, COLDS, AND ALL THROAT AND LUNG TROUBLES.

GUARANTEED SATISFACTORY OR MONEY REFUNDED.

OVER 65 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

PATENTS

TRADE MARKS, DESIGNS, COPYRIGHTS &c.
Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. HENRIKSON on Patents, sent from Oldest agency for securing patents. Patents taken through MUNN & CO. receive special notice, without charge, in the

Scientific American.

A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, \$3 a year; four months, \$1. Sold by all newsdealers.
MUNN & CO. 364 Broadway, New York
Branch Office, 275 W. St., Washington D. C.

WILL YOU TAKE OUR FREE

Treatment for WEAK LUNGS or CONSUMPTION

If you mention this paper we will send you a bottle FREE, by mail a quick relief for that tired, run-down feeling, coughs, pains in chest, night sweats, hemorrhages, weak lungs or consumption.

OHIO MEDICAL CO. LOCK BOX 618 COLUMBUS, O.



Typewriter Gives Business Standing

The small town merchant, the rural business man or the farmer who uses a typewriter has the advantage over the man who does not.

The typewriter not only saves time in writing letters and making out bills, but it adds prestige and reputation to the user.

•The L. C. Smith & Bros. Typewriter• is especially adapted to use in rural districts because it will stand more wear and does not require an expert operator. By following the instructions we will give you, you will have no trouble learning.

Mail This Coupon Today

Please send me your free book

- ☐ I do not use a typewriter at present.
☐ I am using a typewriter and would like to learn about your special offer to exchange it for a new one.

Name _____

P. O. _____

State _____

To the L. C. Smith & Bros. Typewriter Co.
 414 Main Street
 CINCINNATI, OHIO.

HORSE GOES OVER HIS USUAL ROUTE

Omaha, Neb., December 15.—Old Jim, one of the Union Pacific's most faithful employees, has been slated for retirement on pension and the chances are that while Jim will not draw any money from the pension fund, he will live a life of ease during his remaining days.

Jim is 21 years old and has been continuously in the employment of the Union Pacific during the last ten years. Jim, being a horse, he does not have to conform to some of the conditions required of men and women who are onto the company pension rolls.

The retirement of Jim is mainly due to the fact that the work that he has been doing during the last ten years in the future is going to be done by an automobile. In the past Jim's work has been to haul the Union Pacific mail wagon between the headquarters building and the depots Jim knows the details of his duties as well as his driver, Ed Howk, as evidenced by his performance Friday afternoon.

Jim's last mail delivery from the headquarters building to the Union Station week days is made at 5:45 o'clock in the afternoon. At least, that is the time when he and his driver should leave the building. Friday afternoon he was at his post of duty at the appointed hour to keep his date with his driver. The driver was in the building and was not in a hurry, but Jim was. He remained at the curb until 5:55 o'clock, when he seemed to realize that he had to get started if he caught a 6:10 o'clock train to deliver his mail. Without waiting longer, in his teeth he picked up the leather strap to which was attached a 10-pound iron weight, turned around and down Dodge street, at a slow trot started for the depot. Arriving there, he waited the usual length of time required to unload the mail from the wagon, again picked up his weight and left for the stable down on Seventh street, near the smelter.

At the stable the holster, knowing that it was time when Jim should have finished his work of the day, unhitched him and turned him into his stall, where he was given his customary allowance.

In the meantime, Ed Howk, the driver, had gathered up his mail at the headquarters, but when he emerged from the building could not find Jim. He loaded the stacks onto a street car and at the station learned that Jim had been there, arriving and departing on schedule time. Knowing the habits of the horse, Howk went to the stable, where he found the horse, apparently feeling that he had performed his duties and was entitled to the rest that followed.

Help Your Liver—It Pays.

When your liver gets torpid and your stomach acts queer, take Dr. King's New Life Pills and you will find yourself feeling better. They purify the blood, give you freedom from constipation, biliousness, dizziness and indigestion. You feel fine—just like you want to feel. Clear the complexion too. 25c at druggists.

Teachers of Agriculture.

The demand for properly trained men to teach agriculture in secondary schools is greater than the supply and, from present indications, will continue to increase for some time. Hitherto, comparatively few men have studied agriculture with the deliberate intention of teaching it as a life work. In consequence, while provision for agricultural education has been greatly developed, the number of teachers is still small.

This subject is discussed in the Agricultural Education Monthly, published by the department. It points out that a good teacher in agriculture must, of course, have all the fundamental qualifications. He must know his special subject and must also be versed in the science of education and the art of teaching. Those already qualified to teach general subjects in secondary schools who wish to teach agriculture should, if possible, take at least a course extending over several years in the State agricultural colleges. Those who can not leave their positions can with very little trouble or expense take courses during the summer vacation or short courses during the winter.

A great deal of practical agriculture may also be learned by attending institutes and other farmers' meetings. If no such meetings are held in the teacher's district, he can assist in organizing them. Though their primary purpose may be to aid the farmer, a receptive man can not fail to learn much from the speakers that are invited to attend. In some States special sessions for teachers of agriculture are held in connection with State or county associations of teachers. Such meetings offer an opportunity for exchange of ideas and for keeping in touch with new meth-

ods and offer stimulus and inspiration which the progressive man can not afford to neglect.

While there are thus many ways in which the ambitious teacher of agriculture may make himself both a better instructor and a more thorough master of agriculture, practical experience remains an essential to real success. Men who find themselves weak in this side of their work should take advantage of every opportunity to remedy the deficiency. Summer vacations can be spent in practical work on the farm. If the teacher does not own or can not rent land of his own, he may obtain invaluable experience by working under some good manager.

Bear This in Mind.

"I consider Chamberlain's Cough Remedy by far the best medicine in the market for colds and croup," says Mrs. Albert Blosser, Lima, Ohio. Many others are of the same opinion. Obtainable everywhere.

C. C. WILSON OF BOSTON SUED FOR \$20,000 DAMAGES

Boston, Mass., December 15.—Miss Laura L. Johnson, an heiress of Minneapolis, today filed suit in the United States Circuit Court asking \$20,000 damages from Rev. Charles C. Wilson, rector of the Episcopal Church of Our Saviour, Rosindale.

Miss Johnson alleges Wilson broke his pledge to marry her.

Miss Johnson alleged that she and Wilson made mutual promises to marry each other; that she was willing to keep her promise, but he was not. She seeks to recover damages.

The first intimation of Miss Johnson's suit was given out October 22 by Rt. Rev. George T. Ellis, bishop coadjutor of the Diocese of Vermont, in which he said Rev. Wilson had received a notice from Miss Johnson's attorney demanding reparation from Wilson on the ground of breach of promise of marriage.

Wilson desired the postponement of his approaching wedding to Miss Mary L. Clark until the suit that was threatened should be started, tried and the matter cleared up, the statement concluded.

Miss Clark, who is the daughter of Louis C. Clark, a wealthy Wall street broker, and whose summer home is one of the show places of Burlington, Vt. was prostrated when news of the threatened suit became public, but her family is said to be ready to stand behind Wilson.

Miss Johnson, who is about 24 years old, met Wilson when she was a student in the University of Vermont in the class of 1914 and when Wilson was living at the home of Rt. Rev. O. C. A. Hall, bishop of Vermont in Burlington.

Wilson has been rector of the Rosindale Church since last spring, prior to which he was assistant at St. Paul's Church in Burlington.

Farm, Near Whitesville, For Sale.

We have listed with us a good 108 acre farm 4 1/2 miles South of Whitesville, about half of it bottom land, and forty acres in timber including 58 gum, besides various other trees. No buildings. See us for prices.

BARNETT & SON, Agents.

POND RUN.

Dec. 20.—Miss Lizzie Chinn, who is ill of diphtheria, is somewhat improved.

Mr. H. M. Ross is still on the sick list.

Misses Ruth Graham and Margaret Tomerlin spent Sunday with Misses Edna and Novie Ross.

Miss Bessie Graham spent the afternoon with Miss Alvey McConnell last Sunday.

The singing class has been organized again at Pond Run. Meetings are held every Saturday night. Mr. Addie Robertson is the leader and Miss Hazel Cummins the organist.

Mr. Jut Robinson, wife and little daughter, Dessie, spent Sunday with Mr. Robinson's mother, Mrs. Liza Robinson.

Mr. T. H. Graham made a flying trip to Central City this week.

Mr. Charles Henry, of Simmons, made a business trip to Drakesboro last week.

Mr. Marsh Chumney, of Simmons, spent Saturday night and Sunday in Beaver Dam.

Mr. Clayton Ross, wife and little child will return home this week from Graham to spend the holidays with their parents.

Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Ross and Mr. and Mrs. B. Wilson, Misses Edith and Effie Fulkerson spent Sunday with Mrs. Ernie Rowe.

Mrs. S. C. Hunter and daughter, Miss Maggie, spent Saturday with Mrs. L. D. Fulkerson.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children In Use For Over 30 Years

Always bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Johnston*

STOMACH TROUBLE FOR FIVE YEARS

Majority of Friends Thought Mr. Hughes Would Die, But One Helped Him to Recovery.

Pomeroyton, Ky.—In interesting advice from this place, Mr. A. J. Hughes writes as follows: "I was down with stomach trouble for five (5) years, and would have sick headache so bad, at times, that I thought surely I would die. I tried different treatments, but they did not seem to do me any good.

I got so bad, I could not eat or sleep, and all my friends, except one, thought I would die. He advised me to try Thedford's Black-Draught, and quit

taking other medicines. I decided to take his advice, although I did not have any confidence in it.

I have now been taking Black-Draught for three months, and it has cured me—haven't had those awful sick headaches since I began using it.

I am so thankful for what Black-Draught has done for me."

Thedford's Black-Draught has been found a very valuable medicine for derangements of the stomach and liver. It is composed of pure, vegetable herbs, contains no dangerous ingredients, and acts gently, yet surely. It can be freely used by young and old, and should be kept in every family chest.

Get a package to try.

Only a quarter.



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 THE REPUBLICAN and Cincinnati Weekly Enquirer. 1.50
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NOT SOLD UNDER ANY OTHER NAME.

WARRANTED FOR ALL TIME.

If you purchase the NEW HOME you will have a life asset at the price you pay, and will not have an endless chain of repairs.



Quality Considered it is the Cheapest in the end to buy.

If you want a sewing machine, write for our latest catalogue before you purchase.
 The New Home Sewing Machine Co., Orange, Mass.

USE LIV-VER-LAX

For Lazy Liver and the Troubles of Constipation.

Feel right all the time. Don't lay off from work for days by taking calomel when pleasant Liv-Ver-Lax keeps you on your feet, while relieving your trouble. Safer too, and easy to take. Don't take anything else. You can't afford it. Eliminates poisons, cleanses system and relieves constipation. A natural remedy, natural in its actions, sure in its effect and certain in results. It won't be long before Liv-Ver-Lax will completely displace calomel in every home. Children can take it freely and with perfect safety. Every bottle guaranteed. 50c and \$1 in bottles. None genuine without the likeness and signature of L. K. Grigsby. For sale by J. H. WILLIAMS, - Hartford, Ky.

For pains in the back a good remedy is Dr. Miller's Anti-Pain Pills.

Electric Bitters
 Succeed when everything else fails. In nervous prostration and female weaknesses they are the supreme remedy, as thousands have testified.
FOR KIDNEY, LIVER AND STOMACH TROUBLE
 it is the best medicine ever sold over a druggist's counter.

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Will help parents develop their sons into the best type of citizens and Christian gentlemen. Its patronage, is widely scattered and comes from the best homes in the South. Its capacity is limited, therefore, reservations should be made early. Place your son in this select group of boys. Write

MATHENEY & BATTS

For catalogue and information. Box A.

PEACE PACT IS SIGNED BY VILLA

AGREEMENT REACHED BETWEEN
NORTHERN REBELS AND CAR-
RANZA GOVERNMENT.

VILLA TO CROSS BORDER

Will Be Given an Asylum in This
Country, Washington
Declares.

El Paso, Tex., Dec. 20.—An agree-
ment was reached and papers were
being signed at noon today whereby
the Villa faction in Northern Mexico
concludes peace terms with the de
facto government of Mexico.

The conference was held between
Mexican Consul Garcia and former
lieutenants of Gen. Francisco Villa
at the consulate in El Paso.

Gen. Francisco Villa is reported to
be in Juarez. The signing of the
peace agreement eliminates him from
Mexican affairs.

The agreement for the transfer of
\$500 Villa troops and all Villa terri-
tory to the de facto government was
signed by a delegation of Villista of-
ficials and generals, composed of
Sylvester Terrazas, Secretary of
State of Chihuahua; Gen. Manuel
Banda, Gen. Roberto Limon, Gen.
Ysabel Robles, Gen. Flaviano Paliza
and Col. Eduardo Andalon, for Villa
and Andres Garcia for the de facto
government of Mexico.

The Villa brothers were not in-
cluded in the agreement. It was be-
lieved by those attending the con-
ference that the Villas may cross to
the American side, their status to be
determined later.

A chief for the territory surren-
dered to the Carranza government is
to be selected by the Carranza govern-
ment.

General Villa, with 400 men, left
Chihuahua Sunday, according to in-
formation reaching the Villa gener-
als in conference here. It is be-
lieved by the generals that he may
have repudiated the agreement to
surrender which they made with him.
Whether, if Villa entered the
United States he would be subjected
to legal proceedings seeking his extra-
dition to Mexico, was said to hinge
on the attitude of General Carranza,
head of the de facto Mexican Govern-
ment. This question was understood
to have been submitted to Carranza
yesterday.

The proposal to secure elimination
of Villa from Mexico affairs was sent
to Secretary Lansing, and Gen. Car-
ranza, after a secret conference of
United States military, State and city
officials with representatives of Car-
ranza and Villa. Among the confer-
ence the opinion is expressed that the
importance of Villa's elimination
overshadowed the retention of the
right to prosecute him on charges
that ordinarily would be of a se-
rious nature.

Asylum for Villa.
Washington, Dec. 20.—State De-
partment officials have decided that
Gen. Villa will receive the asylum ac-
cording to a political refugee should he
enter the United States.

This decision was sent last night
to Gen. Funston by the War Depart-
ment for transmission to Villa or his
representatives.

State Department agents reported
alleged intermediaries had requested
Villa's immunity from arrest, saying
that if this was given they believed
Villa would abandon the fight against
Carranza and retire to private life in
the United States.

The State Department does not
conceal its desire to have Villa elimi-
nated. Without him the revolution
in the North will certainly fall, of-
ficials believe. The intermediaries al-
so said that the plan was for the re-
tirement from the field of the entire
Villa army.

Much interest is displayed by of-
ficials here as to whether Villa will ac-
cept the promise of immunity as a
political refugee. Such immunity
would not protect him from prosecu-
tion within the United States on
charges of ordinary character. This
government has nothing on which a
charge will be brought against Villa,
but it is said that local officials at El
Paso have information concerning al-
leged irregularities in cattle deals in
which Villa was involved and that
this might be made the basis of pro-
secution.

Secretary Lansing announced that
Villa had the right to enter the United
States and would be given the same
facilities of doing so as any
other foreigner. A dispatch to this
effect has been sent to Gen. Funston,
the Secretary said, to be delivered to
Villa.

Squared His Brother's Account.
Jackson, Ky., Dec. 22.—Police
Judge John T. Hindman was placed

in jail Tuesday under a contempt
charge by County Judge J. O. Craw-
ford, his cousin by marriage.

Judge Hindman arraigned Alex
Crawford, Jr., a brother of County
Judge Crawford, this morning on a
charge of contempt, it being alleged
that Crawford tore up an affidavit
which he had previously made con-
cerning violations of the law. Judge
Hindman entered a fine against
Crawford and sent him to jail. Short-
ly afterward Arch Crawford, Jr., an-
other brother of the man in jail, and
also a Deputy Sheriff, appeared in
Police Court with a summons for
Judge Hindman to appear in the
County Court.

When Judge Hindman arrived
with his attorney, M. H. Holliday, a
sentence was entered sending him to
jail for three hours for contempt for
delay in obeying the summons. A fine
of three dollars was attached. Judge
Hindman paid upon the expiration of
the three "awful" hours, as he ex-
pressed it.

Announcement.
Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Felix announce
the engagement of their daughter
Mary Elizabeth to Mr. Charles Beck-
ham Kniskern, of Boston, Mass. The
wedding will take place in June.

**Office Seekers Need Not Send Stan-
ley Gifts.**

Frankfort, Ky., Dec. 22.—Gov.
Stanley is finding the first Christ-
mas season in the mansion embar-
rassing, because of gifts from office
seekers. A close friend of the Gov-
ernor said today:

"A good many applicants for of-
fice were vigorously pushing their
claims and thoughtlessly sent the
Governor Christmas presents, failing
to consider the embarrassing position
in which it places the Governor.

"No man who knows him would
think of offering him a material con-
sideration for any position at his dis-
posal and they overlooked the fact
that a present at this time and un-
der these circumstances is not cal-
culated to improve the applicants' chances.

"The Governor sincerely hopes
that no person now seeking office un-
der him will present to him any gift
of any kind for manifest reasons."

Proper Light Important.
Light is of first importance to the
reader. In the daytime the light
should come over the shoulder from
the side or from the back, and the
reader should sit in such a position
that there will be no shadow on the
book. However, if the reader sits in
the full sun, the shadow of the book is a re-
lief to the eyes, for bright sunlight
on print is trying.

The Poetry of Woman.
Man is like disconnected and un-
coupled prose, without harmony or
beauty. That is why poets have al-
ways compared women with song,
poetry, flower and river, but have never
thought of comparing man with any
of these. Woman, like most beauti-
ful things in nature, is connected, well-
developed and well restrained.—The
Craftsman.

Instinct and Reason.
The term "instinct" is supposed to
refer to the intelligence which leads
to the performance of actions that are
adaptive in character, but, pursued
without necessary knowledge of the
relation between the means employed
and the ends attained, while "reason"
is supposed to be aware of such
knowledge and to work accordingly.

Star Photography.
Star photography is one of the most
tedious operations known. In some
cases the exposure of the plate must
last for several hours. During all
this time both the plate and telescope
must be moved so that the image of
the star will be stationary on the
plate.

The Way to Clean Lamp Glasses.
Here is an excellent way to clean
lamp glasses: Hold them over a cup
of boiling water until they are well
steamed; then polish with a soft dry
rag. This is a much easier way than
washing them, and the glasses very
rarely break.

Hoarseness.
As soon as you have any indica-
tion of hoarseness take a large fresh
lemon and bake it until it is soft,
squeeze out the juice and sweeten.
Take a teaspoonful every 15 minutes
until relieved.

And They Are Never Popular.
"Some men," said Uncle Eben,
"has such a superior way that dey kin
make you feel as if you didn't have
no right to know nuffin' till dey took
de trouble to come around an tell it
to you."

Cause of Waterfall's Roar.
The roar of a waterfall is produced
almost entirely by the bursting of mil-
lions of air bubbles.

Notice.
All parties having claims against
the estate of James W. Burden, de-
ceased, present them properly proven
within 30 days to

PHILLIP T. SMITH, Admr.,
Fordsville, Ky.

The Plays You Have Been Waiting for, and They are Truthfully Great!

Star Theater HARTFORD

FRIDAY,
DECEMBER 24th

First Show, 7:00 p. m.
Second Show, 9:00 p. m.

"The Fortune Hunter"

A Six-Reel Lupin production by Joseph Vance. Also Charles Chaplin, the
greatest film comedian of the day, in a one-reel Essanay,

"IN THE PARK."

Admission 20c

Saturday,
December 25th

Matinee - - 2:30 p. m.
Also 7:00 and 9:00 p. m.

"THE LION AND THE MOUSE."

A Six-Reel Lubin production by Charles Klein and Arthur Hornsblow.

Also Charles Chaplin in a
one-reel Essanay Comedy
Admission 20c. "By The Sea" Interest is at its height
in these two excellent
productions.

Returning to Older Things.

Scholars say that the tendency to-
ward symbolism in painting and all
the arts is but the swing of the pen-
dulum. The world has grown old and
weary and tired of its dry-as-dust phi-
losophies and is going back to the
times when all the peoples of the
earth dreamed of great mysteries in
little things; when the highest ritual
of all religions was the dances in the
hills which ended in strange stupors,
and humanity first imagined the coun-
try of the gods.

Curse of Idleness.

Idleness is the badge of gentry, and
the bane of body and mind, the nurse
of naughtiness, the stepmother of dis-
cipline; the chief author of all mis-
chief, one of the seven deadly sins,
the cushion upon which the devil
chiefly reposes.

Penalty She Had to Pay.

Irene's mother is a woman of ad-
vanced ideas. A few days ago when
there came bad weather Irene went
on to a neighbor's porch and looked
through the inviting window where
fleggie was comfortably engaged with
his playthings. "Why don't you come
in? I'm just having a dandy time
with my Nose ark." "No," sobbed
Irene. "I've got to stay outside and be
healthy."

Avoid Controversy.

Controversy never convinced any
man; men can be influenced by mak-
ing them think for themselves, by
seeming to doubt with them or by
leading them as if by the hand with
out their perceiving it. A good book
let to them, which they read at
leisure, produces upon them surer
effects because they do not then blush
to be subjugated by the superior rea-
son of an antagonist.

Ant's Remarkable Strength.

An ant can carry a grain of corn
ten times the weight of its own body,
while a horse and a man can carry a
burden only about equal to their own
weight.

Invented to Amuse King.

Playing cards are said to have been
invented in 1390 to divert Charles IV,
then king of France, who had fallen
into a melancholy mood.

Daily Thought.

If you censure your friend for every
fault he commits there will come a
time when you will have no friend to
censure.—Arabian Proverb.

Father's Feeling.

"Your father seems to look upon me
with disfavor." "Not exactly that.
More like curiosity."—Buffalo Ex-
press.

Best to Earn One's Own.

Persons industriously occupying
themselves thrive better on a little of
their own honest getting than lazy
heirs on the large revenues left unto
them.—T. Fuller.

NOT CANDIDATE IS TEDDY ROOSEVELT

Chicago, December 21.—Theodore
Roosevelt is not a candidate for
either the Republican or Progress-
ive nomination for the presidency
at this time.

This was the message brought to
Chicago today by Medill McCormick,
former Progressive leader in Illinois,
who was closeted with the Colonel
for several hours Friday. Mr. Mc-
Cormick also emphatically denied
that he attended the E. H. Gary din-
ner, in honor of the Colonel, Friday
night in New York.

"So far as I know, Colonel Roose-
velt has done nothing to indicate
that he will be a candidate for the
Republican nomination for presi-
dent, or for the Progressive nomi-
nation, either," said Mr. McCormick.
"In three States he refused to per-
mit his friends to put his name upon
the primary ballot."

Regarding the story that Roose-
velt's friends intended to stampede
the Republican convention in Chica-
go in favor of the former president,
McCormick laughed and said he did
not believe the convention on June
7 could be stampeded.

LATEST WAR NEWS

Monday.

United States.—A second note from
the American Government to the
Austro-Hungarian Government in
connection with the demands for dis-
avowal of the sinking of the steam-
ship Ancona, punishment of the sub-
marine commander and the payment
of an indemnity. The new note is
understood to be a reiteration of the
original demands and to intimate
that it is final word of the United
States.

In The West.—Field Marshal Sir
John French relinquished command
of the British forces in France and
Belgium to Gen. Sir Douglas Haig.
In an order of the day he commends
his men for the good work they have
done and predicts victory for the
Entente Allies' arms.

The possible prelude of a strong
German offensive movement on the
western front occurred early Sun-
day morning against the British
line to the northeast of Ypres. To
the accompaniment of a heavy bom-
bardment the Germans directed
clouds of gas against the British,
who, in conjunction with the French
batteries, turned their guns on the
German trenches engaged in the gas
operations. The British official re-
port of the attack says that most of
the German infantry were prevented
by the gunfire from leaving their
trenches, while other detachments
were driven back before reaching the
British line.

The Balkans.—For the present the
campaign in the Balkans, except for
the pursuit of the Serbians in North-
ern Albania and minor actions be-
tween the Bulgarians and Monte-
negrins, is virtually at a standstill.
The Bulgarians are still standing
guard at the Greek frontier where
the Anglo-French forces crossed to
make their way back to Saloniki.

On Italian Front.—Along the Aus-
tro-Italian line snow in the moun-
tains and rains in the valleys are
hampering the Italians in their op-
erations against Gorizia. Near Monte
San Michele an Austrian trench,
which formed a salient in the Italian
line, was taken by a surprise Italian
infantry attack.

On Gallipoli.—Artillery bombard-
ments of Turk and allied positions
and the shelling of Turkish positions
by Entente warships are reported
from the Gallipoli peninsula.

Tuesday.

The Dardanelles.—"Without the
Turks being aware of the movement,
a great army has been withdrawn
from one of the areas occupied on
the Gallipoli Peninsula," says the
official announcement of the with-
drawal of about 100,000 British
troops from the Suvla and Anzac
zones. Thus the long-drawn-out and
costly efforts of the French and British
forces to reduce the Dardanelles
forts and break their way through
to Constantinople have come to an
end. The British and French lines
at the southern extremity of Galli-
poli are protected by the warships,
and the allied forces there are in
sufficient numbers to occupy the at-
tention of large Turkish forces which
would otherwise be transferred to
other operations.

England.—David Lloyd-George,
British Minister of Munitions, de-
clared in the House of Commons last
night that the success of the Allies
in the war depended upon whether
organized labor would permit the
Government to recruit enough men
to operate the munitions factories.

In The West.—In the western zone
the British front has been the scene
of heavy bombardments, both sides
using their big guns at long range.
In addition, engagements between

aircraft have been a feature of the
fighting, no less than forty-four
combatants in the air having taken
place on December 20, two of the
German aeroplanes being shot down
and others driven off.

Wednesday.

England.—In asking for another
million men for the British army,
bringing the strength of the British
forces up to 4,000,000, Premier As-
quith declared that Great Britain
needed every man fit for military ser-
vice. There was further intimation
of conscription which will be op-
posed by the Irish Nationalist party
and the Labor party.

The Balkans.—The Russians are
reported unofficially to have bom-
barded and occupied Varna with a
sufficient number of men to hold the
Bulgarian Black Sea port against
attack. The town, according to this
report, was laid in ruins and the
Bulgarian garrison suffered heavy
casualties.

In The West.—The French have
captured with infantry, after prepar-
ation by artillery, an important part
of the German works in the Vosges
Mountains.

Thursday.

United States.—In its second note
to the Austro-Hungarian Government
relative to the sinking of the Ancona
the United States takes the ground
that the admission by the Austro-
Hungarian Admiralty that the An-
cona was torpedoed after her engines

had been stopped and when passen-
gers were still on board is sufficient
to fix upon the commander of the
submarine "the responsibility for
having wilfully violated the recog-
nized law of nations." The Government
declines to discuss the circumstances
and "finds no other course open to
it" but to hold Austria responsible,
and therefore reiterates its original
demands.

Western Front.—The heaviest
fighting of any of the battle fronts
appears to be taking place in the
Vosges Mountains at Hartmanns-Weil-
lerkopf. The French captured an im-
portant German position there Tues-
day, but the Germans have retained
a footing in the section of the trench-
es held by French advance detach-
ments.

England.—The British Parliament
voted to increase the strength of
the army to 4,000,000. Lieut. Gen.
Sir Archibald Murray will be the new
British commander at the Dardan-
elles, succeeding Lieut. Gen. Sir
Charles C. Monro, who will command
the first army of France, a post made
vacant by the appointment of Gen.
Sir Douglas Haig as commander-in-
chief there.

Germany.—Emperor William is
suffering from a disability which will
keep him indoors for a few days. As
a consequence he has been compelled
to postpone a contemplated visit to
the western front.

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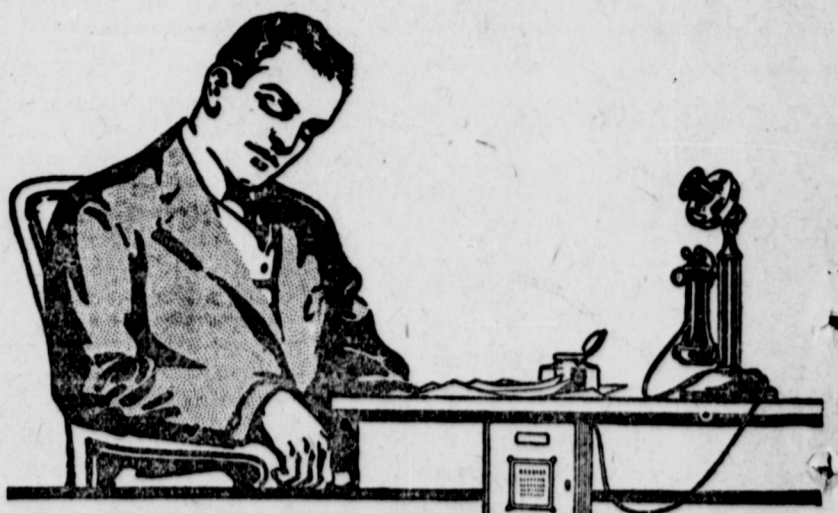
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